HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,139—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 1904.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday, 2 p.m.				
2nd April	CALEDONIA	7538	.....	.....
9th "	PENINSULAR	5394	OCEANA	6610
16th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5381	MONGOLIA	8500
30th "	ARABIA	7169	.....	.....
7th May	PENINSULAR	5291	CHINA	7912
14th "	MOLDAVIA	9777	.....	.....
21st "	ORIENTAL	5381	HIMALAYA	6898
28th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.

All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd February.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,239	Guionnet	21st Apr. 1904.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	19th May 1904.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	C. Gregorj	16th June 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Rates. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "CALEDONIEN," 4,248 tons, Captain C. Gregorj to sail on or about the 1st April, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1904.
EMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	P. Colledani	7,533	20th Apr. 1904
*† SILESIA	L. de Stabil	5,153	20th Apr "
*† TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,095	21st May "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE,

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 483. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co, at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	.....	4,351	30th Apr. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent General,
Swayne House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 1st April, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 4th April, at 10 a.m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "HENZADA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 5th April, at 10 a.m., sailing (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 31st March, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S.S. "LINDULA," 3,400 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 5th April, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 19th April, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S.S. "LANDAURA," 3,300 tons, on or about 31st March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents

Bombay, 30th March, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows :—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles..... " 325

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate to exchange on the fare to Marseilles, To New York, Rs. 700 Suez, Rs. 350 ; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	Sailing about 1904,
BRITANNIA	A. C. Turner, R.N.R.	3,069	4th Apr.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5,091	19th Apr.
ARIA	W. Shanklin	3,611	22nd May.
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6,716	31st "

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
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PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

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NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

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WILL MAKE A
NOVEL
ARTISTIC
ELEGANT
DECORATIVE
PROMINENT
and WORTHY addition to any HALL

They are, beyond doubt, the MOST ELEGANT CLOCKS ever produced at the price. Cased in Oak or Mahogany, plain or golden finished,

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kindly drop a Post Card for details and we will be pleased to SUPPLY you with same.

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PROVISIONS from the Leading ITALIAN, FRENCH and other Continental Houses only are imported.

Their excellence and quality therefore is indisputable.

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EASTER 1904.

EASTER EGGS !
EASTER EGGS !
EASTER EGGS !

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MONGINI BROTHERS,

ORDERS NOW REGISTERED.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS & CATERERS,
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TELEPHONE NO. 325.

NOTICE.

TO PRINTERS, NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS in BOMBAY for Messrs. V. & J. FIGGINS, Type Founders, London, and respectfully beg to call the attention of Printers, Newspaper Proprietors and others to their SPECIMENS of TYPES which comprise the most useful assortment of BOOK, NEWSPAPER, JOBBING and ORNAMENTAL TYPES in the Trade.

LARGE STOCK READY FOR DELIVERY.

H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

PASSAGES Booked at Short Notice. GOODS cleared from Custom.

GOODS of every description taken charge of

Every convenience for Passengers going Home and New Arrivals.

Our Representative will meet all Trains and Steamers.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

NEBUER & Co.,
PASSENGER AND SHIPPING AGENTS,
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A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections. A Pamphlet containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES
FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.
Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month.
LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS
MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI, LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA., CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

THE TWO BEST
INDIAN CIGARS
IN ASIA
ARE
BAHADUR
BOUQUETS
AND
LIGHTS OF ASIA.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU

OF THIS.

Sample Boxes containing 6 LIGHTS OF ASIA and 6 BOUQUETS, for Annas 14.

DELIVERED FREE ANYWHERE IN INDIA.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

THE EXCELLENCE OF FOOD

is of paramount importance, especially in hot countries, where so much depends upon how the digestive organs behave. It is with this knowledge that

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
OF THE APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,

take special pains to see that everything served in or issued from their Establishment is thoroughly fresh, and fit for human consumption.

BREAKFASTS,
TIFFINS,
AND DINNERS,

are served in best style at any hour of the day, till 8-45 P.M.

Charges from Re. 1.

SPECIAL LADIES' ROOM for Light Refreshments. Drinks of every description supplied at moderate charges, including the latest American Beverages.

The BAND of the 123rd (Outram) Rifles PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY, from 7 to 9 P.M.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TOWN HALL.

FINAL GRAND CONCERT,
WEDNESDAY, 6TH APRIL.
MR. ALEC MARSH

Kindly assisted by
Mrs. BRANSON,
Mrs. HARRY BEVILLE,
Mrs. BOLLAM,
Major COLLIS-BARRY,
Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER,
Mr. FAWCETT,
Mr. CLEMENT ROBINSON,
Mr. E. ESDAILE.

Tickets and Plan of Hall at SOUNDY & Co.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

A DIVIDEND has been declared for the Half-year ended 31st December, 1903, at the rate of Ten per cent. per annum plus Bonus of Two per cent., and will be payable on and after the 31st instant, to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 20th March, 1904.

By Order of the Board,
ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

Bombay, 30th March, 1904.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership which subsisted between the Undersigned KAIKHUSHRU CURSETJEE LALKAKA & SORABJEE RUTTONJEE LALKAKA, who carried on business under the Style and Firm of K. and S. CYCLE Co., has been DISSOLVED as from the 1st day of September, 1903, and that the said Business shall be carried on by the Undersigned SORABJEE RUTTONJEE LALKAKA on his own personal account and responsibility.—Dated this 30th day of March, 1904.

KAIKHOSRU CURSETJEE LALKAKA,
S. R. LALKAKA.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M., on MONDAY, the 11th day of April, 1904, for works in providing DRAINAGE and WATER ARRANGEMENTS to and paving and metalling the compound of the 12 Ranges of Chawls at Agripada.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may, on payment of Rs. 2 be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rupees 500 to be paid to the Engineer of the Board in Cash, or Public Securities and to be forfeited in cases of withdrawal of tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Board,
J. FRANK WATSON, B.E., A.M.I.C.E.,
Ag. Trust Engineer.

Trust Engineer's Office, Esplanade, Fort, Bombay,
24th March, 1904.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, BOMBAY.

No. 129 OF 1904.

Re BHOLANATH KESHAVLAL DAVE, an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the abovenamed has been adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under Sec. 9 of the Act XI & XII Vic., Chap. 21. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee and that the said Insolvent do within thirty days file a Schedule in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act,—Dated this 30th day of March, 1904.

W. LANE,
Offg. Clerk of the Court.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of One Rupee Eight Annas per Share (free of Income-Tax) for the year ended 31st December, 1903, has been declared and will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company on and after THURSDAY, the 31st March 1904, to Shareholders whose names were on the Company's Register on the 10th March 1904, on production of their Share Certificates.

R. KENNEDY, Ag. Secretary,
Bombay Telephone Company, Ld.

Bombay, 22nd March, 1904.

THE SASSOON SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 7, Forbes Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 5th April, 1904, at 3 P. M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors Report, Audited Balance-Sheet, and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1903.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. J. Owens as a Director.
4. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 5th April 1904, to TUESDAY the 19th April, 1904, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ARDESHIR EDULJEE DALAL,
Secretary.

No. 3 Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, 17th March, 1904.

NEW LAW BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
Smith's Leading Cases, 2 vols. 1903	32 8
Lindley on Companies, 2 vols. 1902	32 8
Kerr on Fraud and Mistake, 1902	18 12
Fry on Specific Performance of Contracts, 1903	27 0
Warburton's Leading Cases in Criminal Law, 1903	9 6
Lyon's Medical Jurisprudence for India, 1904	18 0

ENGINEERING, &c.

Fowler's Mechanical Engineers Pocket Book, 1904	1 8
Mechanical World Year Book, 1904	0 8
Practical Engineers' Pocket Book, 1904	1 0
" Electrical Pocket Book, 1904	1 8
" Electricians Pocket Book, 1904	1 0
Sennett's Marine Steam Engine, 1904	13 4
Wilson-Barker on Navigation	2 10
Walton's Know Your own Ship	5 10
Pearce Locomotive: Its Failures and Remedies	2 10

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Fauna of British India, Ceylon and Burma:—	
Arachinda, by R. Pocock	7 8
Birds, by Oates and Blandford, 4 vols.	42 4
Fishes, by F. Day, 2 vols.	30 0
Hymenopetra—Wasps and Bees, by Bingham	7 0
Mammalia, by Blandford, 2 vols	15 0
Moths, by Hampson, 4 vols.	68 0
Reptilia and Batrachia, by Boulenger	13 0
Rhynchota, vol I. (Heteropetra)	15 0
Condon's History of the Progress of Plague 1900	9 0
Elwardt's Rise of Bombay	4 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

Fanshawe's Delhi Past and Present, Illustrated	12 0
Dubois on Hindu Manners, Customs, and Ceremonies	11 4
Woodrow's Gardening in India, 1903	4 0
Indian Cookery, by Anglo-Indian	2 4
Exchange Tables 1s. 3-16d. to 1s 3-32d.	2 0

SUNDER PANDURANG,
BOOKSELLER, KALKADEVI ROAD,
BOMBAY.

WHY WASTE MONEY ON HARMFUL MEDICINES?

WE GUARANTEE our course in Physical Culture to cure the most obstinate case of obesity, indigestion, gid diness, loss of vitality, loss of appetite, etc. No apparatus, an hour 15 minutes a day of exercise. Send an Anna Stamp for particulars to

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE and PHYSICAL CULTURE,
32, Broadway, MADRAS.

SALES BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

On SATURDAY next, the 2nd proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Nawazi Chambers, Hornby Road, Fort, the valuable and handsome blackwood and rosewood household furniture, glassware, crockery and plated ware, international camera by Lancaster, rubber tyred steel wheel victoria, in good order, rubber tyred high wheel dog cart, nearly new, grey country bred horse, harness, large number of law books, pictures, table ornaments, gent's saddles, windproof lamps, etc., the property of the late HUGH SEALY, Esq., Pleader.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 21st March, 1904.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co.,

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,
ESPLANADE ROAD. BOMBAY.

CRESTS, MONOGRAMS, ADDRESSES ENGRAVED.

Crest correctly Engraved	from Rs.	6 0
Crest and Motto	"	8 0
Crest and Monogram	"	10 0
Monograms only	"	5 0
Address Engraved One Line, any style	"	2 8
Address Two Lines, any style	"	4 8

PLAIN AND COLOUR STAMPING.

Note Paper or Envelopes, plain relief, per 100 Impressions	Rs.	0 4
Note Paper or Envelopes, any colour, per 100 Impressions	Rs.	0 8
Note Paper or Envelopes, Gold, Silver, or Bronze, per 100 Impressions	Rs.	2 0

VISITING CARD PLATES AND PRINTING.

100 Gentlemen's Best Ivory Cards:—Printed and plate engraved	Rs.	3 0
100 Ladies' Best Ivory Cards:—Printed and plate engraved	Rs.	4 0

Other lines, such as Address, Club and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

VISITING CARDS PRINTED FROM PLATES ALREADY ENGRAVED.

Gentlemen's Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards	Rs.	1 8
Ladies' Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards	Rs.	2 0

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED,

Of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

THE BOMBAY and CALCUTTA DEPOTS of the Society will be CLOSED on the 1st proximo, GOOD FRIDAY.

TO SHIPPING AGENTS.

WANTED immediately a STEAMER of small tonnage to carry a cargo of TEAK SLEEPERS to the port of Vavania in Kathiawar. For further Particulars apply to

THE WESTERN INDIA GENERAL AGENCY,
Rogay Buildings, Apollo Street.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Messrs. A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co. (Bombay & Madras)
Messrs. COMBRIDGE & Co., (Madras.)

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. ERNEST COMBRIDGE and RUSSELL COMBRIDGE formerly trading together in Partnership as Booksellers, Stationers and Publishers, under the Firm, Names and at the Places mentioned above, have MUTUALLY DISSOLVED PARTNERSHIP as from the 28th day of February, 1903, from which date the said Mr. RUSSELL COMBRIDGE has taken over and become the SOLE OWNER of the Firm of "Messrs. A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co." and Mr. ERNEST COMBRIDGE has taken over and become the SOLE OWNER of the Firm of "Messrs. COMBRIDGE & Co."

The business of the firm of "Messrs. A. J. Combridge & Co." will now be conducted in Bombay and Mr. Russell Combridge will be solely responsible for the Liabilities of that firm, Mr. Ernest Combridge being solely responsible for the Liabilities of the Firm of "Messrs. Combridge & Co." the business of which will be conducted by him in Madras.

AND NOTICE is hereby given that from the date aforesaid the two Firms above-mentioned, have NO CONNECTION the one with the other and that from such date NO PARTNERSHIP is subsisting between the said Messrs. Ernest Combridge and Russell Combridge.—Dated this 28th day of March, 1904.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Karrachee,	Rangoon,	Newara Eliya,	Mombassa

Steamer Points, Aden.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £725,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATCH COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong,
Calcutta,	Singapore,	Foochow,
Madras,	Kwala Lampor	Shanghai,
Rangoon,	Bangkok,	Tientsin,
Colombo,	Batavia,	Hankow.
Penang,	Sourabaya,	Yokohama,
Thaiping,	Manila	Kobe,
Medan, Deli (Sumatra),	Cebu, (Philippines),	New York

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

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ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM.—A safe, speedy, and efficacious Remedy for Cough, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, &c., &c. Re. 1 per bottle, Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS, Bombay and Poona.

CYCLISTS.—Insist upon Dunlop Tyres, Dunlop Covers, Dunlop Rims, Dunlop Midget Outfit. From all Cycle Dealers—THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ltd., 49, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—FIRST and SECOND FLOORS, House No. 22-24, above the Mercantile Bank, Rampart Row, Fort. For particulars apply to Mr. RATANSHAW DADABHAI, care of Messrs. SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co, Opposite to Old Docks, Fort.

TONGAS and PHAETONS for WATHAR, PACHGANI, and MAHABLESHWAR. Apply to BAPOO SHERKAR, Head Office WAI.

DON'T FAIL to READ OUR BOOK on the "CHALLENGE to Warwick Peele of the 'Up-to-Date Shorthand'". Write MOSES BENJAMIN, 17 and 19 Churchgate Street, Bombay.

THIS IS NOT A THEORY but a fact, no dream but a stern reality, that MUNK'S ASTHMA BALSAM gives relief in five minutes and permanent cure by using it as directed. Rs. 2.—MADON SONS & Co., Bombay

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandver, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q," care of "Bombay Gazette."

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette "Office."

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronised by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

TO PRINTERS—FOR SALE, a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Colored Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 32 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" else, containing all the Information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Nariman, Hyderabad Deccan.

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BAY RUM AND GLYCERINE HAIR WASH.—For renewing and strengthening the Hair, promoting the growth and preventing its falling off, keeps the Hair soft, silky and clean. Per bot. Re. 1-12.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

W. M. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

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ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

MEDICAL GALVANISM.

HAS CONQUERED some of the most obstinate complaints after all other remedies have failed.

HALE'S IMPROVED ELECTRIC BELTS and BATTERIES, for wearing next the body without blistering or injuring the skin. These appliances are

PERFECT GENERATORS OF ELECTRICITY and are most comfortable in wear.

PRICE ONE GUINEA.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO and GOUT are speedily RELIEVED or CURED by this Powerful Agent.

ELECTRIC BELT and SUSPENSOR for MEN, for VARICOCELE, Nervous DEBILITY, and EXHAUSTION, &c. Price TWO GUINEAS.

PAMPHLETS GRATIS, CONSULTATIONS FREE

HALE AND SON, MEDICAL GALVANISTS
117 CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND.
N.B.—Size of Waist required.

KEMP'S NEW "TAJ" FILTER.

PASTEUR PRINCIPLE.

NO CHARCOAL. SAND. TROUBLE.

A perfect Filter at a moderate price, which your servants cannot possibly go wrong with.

PRICES.—No 0=1 gallon, Rs. 15-0 nett. No. 0=2 gallons, Rs. 3-0 nett. No. 1=4 gallons, Rs. 25-0 nett. No. 2=6 gallons, Rs. 31-0 nett.

MANUFACTURED IN ENGLAND.

Specially for
KEMP & CO., LTD.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition, Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 13	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependant upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	15,00,000
RESERVED FUND	"	16,00,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	"	5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Mr. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2½ per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years	5 per cent.
" 1 Year	4½ "
" 6 Months	4 "
" 3 "	3½ "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on the approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 26th January, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH:
19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October).

Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, and Moulmein City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 31,90,450.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER:
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for same remittance 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
2 to 12 Months 5 " "
6 Months 4½ " "

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into those accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 52 is maintained.

Apply for Rates to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 18th July, 1903.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 34,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 9,210,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	" 400,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 65,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON	HONGKONG.	SHANGHAI.
AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits are granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

B. A. HORSE, Malta, 14-3, 4 years, good snaffle mouth, handsome and good mover, Winner 2nd Prize Show 1904. Price Rs. 1,200.

B. A. HORSE, Gibraltar, 14-3, 7 years, perfect manners, very showy. Price Rs. 900. Both broken to Saddle, Single, Pair and Tandem. For full Particulars apply to

R. M. D.
Care of Post Master, Colaba.

THE APOLLO HAIR DRESSING SALOON AND TOILET CLUB,

For Ladies and Gentlemen,
Opposite the Yacht Club Chambers.

THESE Premises are the most airy and spacious of its kind in Bombay.

Large and assorted stock of Toilet Requisites for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Business Hours: 7 A. M. to 7-30 P. M. daily.

Prices Moderate. A visit solicited.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT. DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR

STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1902
ISSUED FOR..... £2,337,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£10,640,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE.....£27,000,000

ASK FOR THE 1903 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES

EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street,
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street,

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1902..... £ 16,378,771
Revenue for 1902 ..... £ 3,628,617

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
under all SYSTEMS,
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
King's Buildings, Bombay.

THE

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY to POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof

ENDOWMENTS
AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

Assets..... Rs. 12,00,00,000.
Annual Income..... Rs. 2,00,00,000.

Limited Premium Assurance with 50 per cent. Guaranteed Bonus.

TABLE I. T. L. N.

A person aged 25 next birthday, by payment of an Annual Premium of Rs. 431 4a., for 30 years, or till his previous death, may secure a policy for Rs. 10,000 under this table, entitling him to the following benefits:—

(1) Should death occur during the 30-year term. Return of one-third of the total amount of the Premiums paid, in addition to the face value of the Policy. Thus, if the claim arises in the

1st yr.	5th yr.	10th yr.	15th yr.	20th yr.	25th yr.	30th yr.
10,143	10,718	11,437	12,156	12,875	13,593	14,312

(2) Should the Assured survive the 30-year term
(a) An Immediate Payment in cash of Rs. 5,000
(b) A free paid-up Policy, payable at his death, for Rs. 10,000;
(c) Participation in the Capitalised Profits which will have accumulated during the period of 30 years.
(d) Participation in Profits at each of the subsequent Quinquennial Bonus Distributions.

For further information address:—

Messrs. CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon, Bombay

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THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MARCH 29.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	£85 1-16	=	+ 1-8
2½ do. Rentes	£95 3-1	=	+ 1-1
2½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£103	=	unchanged
2½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 7-16	=	+ 1-16
SILVER—			
Spot in London	25 11-16	=	unchanged
3 months hence	25 7-16	=	— 1-16
Spot in New York	55 3-4	=	unchanged
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25'14	=	do
Berlin "	20'45	=	+ 1-2
New York Demand	4'87 1-4	=	unchanged
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	4	per cent =	do
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 7-8	per cent =	do.
6 " " "	3	per cent =	do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 1-4	per cent =	do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 5-8	per cent =	do
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	3 3-4	=	do
7 day market loans	3 7-8	=	do

Extra Council Bills allotments transfers on Bombay 9 1-lakh at 1-4 3-32d.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4-8 3-4 Sellers.
WHEAT—
Club No. 1 3 3 A. M. Sellers quiet.
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold, 32 A.-M. Sellers, Dull.
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 6 5-8.
ARRIVALS—
Steamers—Pondon, Turkistan.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester firmer. Total sales 4,000. Spot 8·18 — 12. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 3-8. Sold on speculation and for Export 200. Imports 10,000. Arrivals closed quiet.

Mar.-April	April-May	May-June.
7'84	7'81	7'79
—12	—12	—12
June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
7'77	7'73	7'61
—12	—12	—12
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6'71	6'61	6'31
—11	—12	—12

Receipts at U. S. Ports	12,000
Do. last year	32,000
Exports to Great Britain	15,000
Do. do Continent	20,000
In New York—	
Spot	14'90
Futures, month of March	14'53+10
Do. do. July	14'97+11
In New Orleans—	
Spot	14 1-2—14
Futures, month of June	15'13+12
Do. do. Sept	12'81+13
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Tuesday, 29th March, 1904:—

Cotton	12,075 bales.
Wheat	33,510 cwts.
Linseed	41,864 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	14,060 "
Gingellyseed	7,715 "
Poppyseed	643 "
Groundnuts	2,092 "
Castorseed	10,676 "
Rice	71,782 "
Myrabollams	6,027 "
Cottonseed	19,054 "
Mowraseed	36 "
Gram	2,433 "
Jowar	15,639 "
Maize	4,114 "

BOMBAY, MARCH 30.

Exchange—Tone firm.
Bank T.T.....1s. 4d. 1-16d.
Bank Demand .....1s. 4 3-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A. 1s. 4 9-32d,
Do 6 do do 1s. 4 13-32d.
French France 3 do do 170 3-4
Marks 3 do do 139
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 131
Shanghai 30 do do 181
Japan 30 do do ..... Nominal.
Government Paper—3½ per cent. Tone steady.
Cash..... Rs. 97-14
1st Settlement 30th March " 97-12
Money Market.—Tone steady.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England	since 3rd Sept.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do 10th Mar.	5	do
Bank of Bengal	do 10th Mar.	6	do
Bank of Madras	do 22nd Jan.	7	do

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone easier. Ready	5	5	0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	4	15	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	5	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5	6	0
Poppyseed.—Tone easier. Ready	5	10	0
Castorseed—Tone quiet. Ready	20	12	0
Gingellyseed.—Tone steady.			
Howree Khandeish	31	12	0
15 per cent. Mixed	31	0	0
25 per cent. "	30	0	0
50 per cent. "	28	0	0
Black Kutnee "	25	0	0
Yellow Hinganghat	33	0	0

WHEAT.—Tone,

Pissi 91 per cent.	30	4	0
Club No. 1 "	29	12	0
Hard Red "	25	0	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady.
Estimated Sales	5,000
Imports	10,000

Mar-Apl.	Apl-May	May June.
7'93	7'86	7'94
+15	+15	+15
June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug-Sept
7'92	7'88	7'65
+15	+15	+14
Sept-Oct	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6'87	6'64	6'14
+13	+13	+13

COTTON.—There is little business passing at Colaba to-day. The market is quiet but steady and prices are about Re. 1 lower than yesterday.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry.terms)	250	236	229	April
Bengals (M.-G.) (Ry.terms)	254	244		
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)				
Oomrawatee(descriptions)	M.-G. 265	259		
Khandeish (M.-G.)	251	243		
Jalgaum do.	255	245		
Khandwa do.	261			
Khangaum fair staple (M-G)	266	259		
Karanja do. do.				
Akola do. do.				
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG)	271	264		
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	275	269		
Broach (M.-G.)	333	323		March
Do. M.G.	325	315		April
Bhownugger (Mi G.)	274	264		May
Do. M.G.)	270	260		
Mutia (M. G.)	262	252	242	April
Dharwar (S.-G)			287	May
Western			207	

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, MARCH 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	...
Good Bhownugger	firmer
The Manchester Market has been	...
2 3-4 per cent Consols	96 1-16
3 per cent Rentes	95 3-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	103
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 7 16
Bar Silver	25 11 16

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot., 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DAVAR—March 30, at "Mount Nepean" Hirji Ready money Hill, Hirabai wife of Dhunjibhai Dinsha Davar Funeral this (Thursday) morning at 7 a.m.

GOA.

DEATH.

D'MELLO—March 29, at Goa, dapuca, Aloys, Maria Santana, beloved wife of N D'Mello, aged 28 years, Deeply regretted by her husband and relatives.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

MACNICOL—SIMSON—March 23 at the Mission Church Udipur Rajputana by the Rev Frank Ashcroft M A Rev Malcolm Macnicol M B C M United Free Church of Scotland Mission in Calcutta Bengal to Mary Harriet Simson L R C P & S Edin daughter of Robert Simson H M B C S (retired) Edinburgh.

DEATH.

CORBETT—March 24 at Lucknow of enteric fever Colonel R dela Cour Corbett M D D S O R A M O aged 49 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h, 55m, Sun sets, 6h, 13m, High water, 11-12m., 11-27a. Low water, 4-54m., 5-9a.

Laksmni Cotton Manufacturing Company, Elphinstone Circle, 3 p. m.

Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Professor Coverton's lecture on "Shakespeare and his Times," 6-45 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5-15 P. M., to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. "Caledonien" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 A. M. on the 2nd Prox. Parcel mail for French-China and Japan close at 5 P. M., to-day.

J. N. WADIA DISPENSARY.—The number of patients who attended the J. N. Wadia Charitable Dispensary at Mahim during February was 1647. The chief prevailing diseases were malarial fevers respiratory and rheumatic affections, diseases of the digestive system, and worms and skin diseases.

RAILWAY PROSECUTION.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. W. Charles Lewis of the G. I. P. Railway charged eighteen persons with travelling without tickets, expired season tickets, &c., between Kalyan and Bombay and vice versa. The Magistrate fined all of them Rs. 5 each and ordered them to pay the fares in addition.

INSOLVENCY COURT.—In the Bombay Insolvency Court, yesterday morning, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided as Commissioner. Mr. Kemp, instructed by Mr. Fardunji P. Pavri, moved on behalf of a petitioning creditor named Narunadashankar Harjivan for adjudicating Bholanath Keshavlal an insolvent, under Section 9 of the Act. The application was granted. On behalf of Mahomed Medi Tharia Topan, Mr. Kolah applied for substituted service of discharge on two creditors. This was allowed by the Commissioner.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members of the Bombay Natural History Society will be held this afternoon at the Society's Rooms at 6 Apollo Street, at 5-30 p. m. when the following papers will be read:—(1) On the Protective Colouration of Birds' Eggs Mr by H.P. W. Macnaghten B. A. (2) Bird's Nesting in the Neighbourhood of Poona, by Major R. M. Betham. (3) The Nesting of the Hornbills and other Notes, by Lt. General W. Osborn. (4) Tiger "versus" Bear and other Notes, by Capt. W. H. Lane. (5) The Food of the Common Krait, by Capt. F. Wall, I. M. S. (6) Occurrence of the Whooper Swan in Sind, by J. Crerar, I. C. S.

THE TABLES TURNED.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fatesing Budesing, a Purdesee, was charged with cheating one Tanla Rama, a Hindu, in respect of a guitar valued at Rs. 4. Mr. C. J. Mistry Pleader, defended the accused. The complainant in his evidence stated that about three months ago the accused went to his house during his absence and took away his guitar from his wife telling her that the complainant wanted it. In the evening when he returned home he was informed of the incident. He at once went to the accused and asked him for the return of the instrument. The accused did not do so and bolted away. The accused denied the charge and stated that he purchased the instrument from the complainant for Rs. 4 and sold it to one Ram Kumar for Rs. 8. He had however not paid the price of the instrument to the complainant who had therefore preferred the present false charge against him. The Magistrate on the evidence held that the charge was false and ordered the accused to be acquitted. The complainant was ordered to pay Rs. 20 to the accused as compensation.

NOTES FROM BHAWNAGAR:—Our Bhawnagar correspondent writing on Tuesday says, Mohurrum festivals concluded yesterday when towards night the taboots were taken to the Runder for immersion. Sunday being "Kaalki-rat" all the tazias were taken at night time and paraded in the principal streets. Monday towards evening the roads were packed with the spectators, who had turned out to see the fair. There were, as usual, merry-go-rounds and booths temporarily erected containing sweetmeat, toys etc. There were about 40 taboots, among them being one of the Imperial Lancers which was attractive being ornamented and lighted with wall seas, Handees, and coloured lights. The gathering dispersed at close upon 9 p. m. Prince Ranjitsinji Prince Nuswarsing of Dnagandhra and the Prince of Wankaner who are on a shooting expedition saw a big lion in the "Gir" forest. The first shot, is stated, was fired by Prince Nuwarsingji who wounded the lion on the thigh and the animal charged towards the party, when the Prince of Wankaner and Ranjitshinji finished him, their bullets hitting him in the abdomen and the neck. The Thakore Saheb of Bhawnagar left monday night for Rajkote by a special train.

A DEFAMATION CASE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, before Mr. Karsandas Chabildas the case in which Mr. Goverdhandas Khatau Makanji charged Mr. Is charman Suryaram, editor and proprietor of a Gujarati, known as the Guzerathi, and Mr. Gulabrai Durgaram and Prugji Purshotam with defamation, was called on for hearing. Mr. Lynch of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, solicitors, appeared for complainant: while Mr. Spencer pleader, appeared for the first accused.

Mr. Spencer explained the circumstances under which the article objected to was published and expressed his client's regret for the same. Mr. Lynch accepted the expression of regret and asked that the case be marked as compounded. The Magistrate made an order accordingly and acquitted the accused. The third accused Prag the printer was also acquitted. With regard to the second accused Mr. Gulabrai, Mr. Lynch said complainant accepted the accused's assurance that he was not acting editor of the paper when the article was published and that he had never acted as such. Under the circumstance he (Mr. Lynch) offered no evidence against him. Mr. Gulabrai said complainant had not made a careful inquiry before taking proceedings against him, and he (complainant) ought to express his regret for that. Mr. Lynch said that he had evidence to show that his client had information from which he had good reasons to believe that Mr. Gulabrai was the acting editor. The Magistrate said he did not consider such evidence relevant and refused his application to hear any witness on that point. The accused was discharged.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	10	4	9
B Mandvi, Chakla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	35	25	40
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	53	41	57
Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mehalumi	22	18	28
Mazagon, Parwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathpura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	42	41	60
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	7	7	11
G Mahim and Worli	5	5	18
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-residents and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	16	23
Total	177	163	246
Total plague deaths to date	271,736	223,142	
Same date last year	272	209	400

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL NURSING ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING.

AN annual general meeting of subscribers to the St. George's Hospital Nursing Association, was held last evening at the Port Trust Office. On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Hughes, Colonel Boyd, I. M. S., was called to the chair.

The report of the Committee for the year ended 31st December 1903, which was submitted to the meeting, stated that the number of nurses on the Hospital Staff during the year averaged 37, consisting of 7 sisters one of whom acts in rotation as night superintendent, 10 senior and 12 junior nurses and 8 probationers. During the year 15 probationer nurses have been enrolled, and of these 5 have left the service of the Association. The strength of the Private Nursing Staff, or the staff of trained nurses available for employment at private cases, has been maintained and at the close of the year numbered 19 nurses. This staff has attended 323 cases during the year, of which 14 were confinement cases, 16 small pox and other infectious diseases, and 31 plague cases. In connection with last year's report and statement of account it was pointed out at the annual general meeting of the Association that by charging Rs. 5 per day for the services of a nurse this branch of the institution had hardly been, as it ought to be, self supporting. During the year under report the income earned by this staff was Rs. 21,700 against an expenditure Rs. 21,900. This is a considerable improvement over the previous year, but as the result has been brought about more through the existence of special circumstances which are hardly likely to recur every year the Committee have raised the standard charge for a nurse from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 per day.

In referring to the work done by both staffs the Committee desire to express their satisfaction at the efficiency of the service, and also their appreciation of the manner in which Miss Mill, the Lady Superintendent and Miss Walters, her assistant, have conducted the affairs of the Association in their executive capacity during the year. The report on the nursing in the wards from Lieut. Col. Boyd, I.M.S. the Physician-in-charge, speaks highly of the efficiency of the service in the Hospital. In publishing the accounts for the year the Committee desire to express their thanks to the European public of Bombay and the Presidency for their generous and continued support to the funds of the Association. The cost of maintaining the nursing service in the Hospital came to about Rs. 33,500 annually. Of this sum half is met by a grant from Government, the other half having to be raised from external sources. It is in respect of the raising of this second half, amounting to nearly Rs. 18,250 annually, that the assistance of the public is necessary. The Committee are glad to be able to report that owing to the generosity of subscribers the long standing debt on the new quarters for the private nursing staff has at length been removed, and they hope in future to apply any surplus funds that they may receive towards enlarging the Reserve Fund which they trust may in time develope into a substantial endowment that is almost essential to an institution of this kind.

The Hon. Mr. Hughes proposed the adoption of the report and the passing of the accounts. The proposition was duly seconded, and agreed to unanimously.

The following gentlemen were to form the Committee for the ensuing year:—Government nominees the Hon. Mr. Hughes, the Hon. Mr. Rebsch, and Mr. H. Wenden. Ex-officio Colonel Boyd, I. M. S., Captain Moore, and Mr. L. B. Ker, honorary secretary of the European Hospital Endowment Fund, Nominated by the public, the Rev. Archdeacon Scott, Mr. E. Gray, Mr H. E. E. Procter Mr. F. Yorke-Smith, Mr. H. Wright, and Mr. James P. Chrystal.

Votes of thanks were passed to Mr. A. F. Ferguson the honorary auditor who was to be invited to be the auditor for the current year; and to Mr. James P. Chrystal, the honorary secretary and treasurer, who had worked very Zealously in promoting the interests of the Association.

On the motion of the Chairman a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Hon. Mr. Hughes to whom the Association was indebted for its organisation and its present satisfactory condition.

The proceedings then terminated.

THE MOHURRUM DISTURBANCES.

QUIETNESS IN THE NATIVE TOWN.

IT is a matter for some satisfaction to state that quietness has been restored in the native town, and that people have begun to go about their daily avocations as before. Yesterday morning about 10 o'clock the Commissioner of Police with an escort of sowars, took his rounds in the native town, and observed that his order for the dismantling of the taboots by 10 o'clock had been carried out in its entirety. This had been done in several cases after the ceremony of maulood, majlis and jiarat had been performed, when water was sprinkled over the taboots and such portions of them as were fit for future use were removed to store-rooms. A sense of security has to a certain measure been restored among the townspeople but it is felt that an under current of unrest still exists. The Borahs have re-opened their shops and places of business with the exception of a few isolated cases, and are moving about freely in the town. The Royal Artillery Contingent, under Captain Nicholls, stationed at Null Bazaar, near the place where the disturbance first broke out, have been keeping a vigilant watch there. Brigadier General Proudfoot, Commanding the Bombay District, accompanied by Mr. Lambert, Deputy Police Commissioner, went on Tuesday evening round the posts where detachments of the military have been stationed in the native town. In the course of the whole day, nothing occured to mar the public peace. The troops and the police officers continued on duty without anything happening to call them into active exercise. The liquor-shops, which had been closed since Monday night, were allowed to be re-opened yesterday evening on a representation which was made to the Commissioner by a deputation of Parsee liquor shop-keepers.

EDUCATION IN DAMAUN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having read, from time to time, in your paper various valuable suggestions in connection with the proposal to establish a fund for the promotion of education in the Diocese of Damaun, I addressed a letter under date 21st March, to the Editor of the "Bombay East Indian" news paper with a two-fold object, namely, first to elicit the views of the East Indian community amongst whom the print in question circulates, 2nd to test the accuracy of the allegations viz., that although the "Bombay East Indian" Association professes to have the good of the public concerned at heart, and the paper under its control purports to voice the feelings of the said community, both the Association and the paper are indifferent to the interests of the community in general.—The letter ran as follows:—

In one of your issues, I had the pleasure of reading your editorial on the proposal of his Grace the Archbishop Bishop of Damaun to establish an educational fund, called "Pius X Fund." I failed to see in it any reference as to what proportion of the parish-priests income should be devoted to the object in view. The subject has, I find, been discussed in the "Bombay Gazette," but I should like to see the "Bombay East Indian" urging on the Association the suggestions made in the "Bombay Gazette."

Instead of publishing the above letter and thus giving an opportunity for discussing the proposed scheme in the interests of the above Community; it rejects the letter and in the column headed "Notice to coresponden's" the Editor appends the following note:—"You had better address a respectful representation to his Grace the Archbishop, Bishop of Damaun on the subject. His Grace will not be influenced by newspaper discussions especially if they are conducted by anonymous writers." Your readers will see that the position taken up by the above journal is opposed to the interests of the community concerned, and that the Editor has thereby admitted the justice of the complaints made against it and the association. I am advised to "address a respectful representation to his Grace the Archbishop—Bishop of Damaun on the subject." That this advice is absurd may be made quite evident by asking whether the suggestion made by me is for my own ends or whether it is put forward for the consideration and the good of the community in general and whether it is proper and advisable for each and every individual to make a representation to the prelate or whether it is not incumbent on the Association, since it professes to exist for the good of the people, to consider the wishes of the members of the community and accordingly represent the case, to the authorities if it be earnest sincere and true to its word and mission?

I will not make further remarks, but will only remind the conductors of the above journal that their present policy will do good to nobody.—Yours etc.,

A BOMBAY EAST INDIAN.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

A MEETING of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon at the Municipal Council Hall, Dr. A. G. Viegas presiding. There were also present: Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Mr. James MacDonald, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Thakersey, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr W. L. Harvey, Lieut.-Col. H. P. Dimmock, Mr. Kaliandas Keshavdas, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Mr. H. G Gell and Mr. M. N. Wadia, the Secretary.

LIGHTING THE BALLARD PIER.

The Committee considered the following letter from the Municipal Commissioner with regard to the charges due to the Port Trustees for lighting the Ballard Pier;—"I have the honor to state that a sum of Rs. 3442-13-4 is due to the Port Trustees on account of charges for lighting the Ballard Pier up to the end of 1903-1904. The question of this charge and other charges on account of maintenance of certain roads was in dispute, and payment was therefore deferred; but so far as the charges for lighting the Ballard Pier are concerned, the matter having now been settled, the Municapality is now liable to pay the amount to the Port Trustees. There is however, no grant to defray the charge, and I therefore request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to an additional grant of Rs. 3442-13-4 from Surplus Cash Balance to meet it. The amount of Surplus Cash Balance is Rs. 14 75 049 as shown in the agenda of the Corporation for the month of March 1904. The work of lighting the Pier is a charge on the Municipality under Section 37 of the Port Trust Act"

It was resolved to recommend the Commissioner's proposal to the Corporation.

A GIFT OF BOOKS.

The following letter to the Chairman from the Municipal Secretary was considered:—"I have the honour to report, for the information of the Standing Committee that the Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey has presented to my office, (1) The International Library of Famous Literature in 20 vols (2) Parliament Past and Present, by Arnold Wright and Philip Smith in 2 vols. (3) Great Orations, Ed. by Arnold Wright, costing Rs. 131-8-0. I propose to place the books in a suitable book-case in the Corporation Hall, were they will be available for perusal to Councillors."

The Committee offered their best thanks to the Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Thakersey for his present.

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned.

MAGISTRATE AND ADVOCATE.

STRONG REMARKS FROM THE BENCH.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Kursandas Chhabildas disposed of the case in which Inspector Power charged Kakal Neksey, a Marwari with dishonestly receiving 53 pieces of silk cloth, the property of one Dayaram Kasturmal, and also 43 carpets, the property of one Abu Baker. The Magistrate acquitted the accused on the first charge, but convicted him of the second. Proceeding his Worship said: On the 4th instant Mr. Godinho, who appeared for the accused, put in an additional written statement on behalf of the accused under section 251 of the Criminal Procedure Code. I would have refused to accept that statement but for my desire that the High Court's attention may be drawn to the fact of a most audacious and unnecessarily false statement being made in that additional statement under the advice of a High Court pleader, who ought to have understood the responsibility attached to his duties as a pleader before recklessly making a statement to the effect that when the accused was first put up before this Court on a charge under section 114 of Act IV. of 1902 the charge was not explained to him (the accused). It is an established practice of this Court to explain personally to the accused the charges against them in Gujarati or Marathi without the intervention of the interpreter. This is well known both to the practitioners of this Court as well as to those outsiders who are very often seen paying about the precincts of Police Courts, and very often accompanying some pleaders. Apart from this fact, however, if the pleader for the accused had taken the pains of looking at the record, he would not but have felt convinced that the charge must have been explained to the accused; the accused's plea has been recorded as a plea of "not guilty" and his explanation about how he came to be possessed of that property which was alleged to be reasonably suspected to have been stolen, carefully recorded. In the face of this it is surprising to find in the additional statement the allegation that this Court did not explain the charge to the accused. The allegation is as absurd as it is false and it is with the object of having an opportunity of reporting to the High Court in appeal that I accepted that written statement. Again it is clear from the written statement that it was not made with the object of explaining any of the circumstances appearing against the accused but that it was made with the sole object of making remarks against this Court in the High Court with reference to certain application made by the accused's pleader and which was refused by this Court. The additional written statement does not contain a word explaining any of the circumstances appearing against him, but is nothing but repetition of what the record contains plus the audacious falsehood referred to above. I cannot help expressing my strong disapprobation of the conduct of the accused's pleader in making a statement recklessly and without the slightest foundation for it. For the above reasons and as I have already found that the accused knew the property in question to be stolen property when he received it, I convict him of the charge. As for the punishment to be inflicted on the accused, I do not think it right that he should suffer for the conduct of his pleader. I think the ends of justice will be amply satisfied by my sentencing the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 25, in default fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Egypt, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday from London brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Bayley, Mr and Mrs G and 3 children
Stewart, Capt and Mrs J H K and child
Waudby, Mr and Mrs A J and infant
Coupar, Lt G B
Bowen, Miss
Argall, Mrs M S and child
Watkinson, Mrs and infant
Hudson, Miss A
Ingram, Miss
Howley, Lt W G B J
Mahon, Col J C B D S O
Macintyre, Mr A E
Robinson, Col and Mrs G H and two Misses
Rabington Capt A H
Cooper, Miss C M
Beadle, Mr C H
Fraser, Miss L H D
Reid, two Misses Joy
Mr
Jefferey, Mr J B
Hall, Miss E M
Phillips, Mr
Graham, Mr
Croal, Mrs R
Ross, Miss Janet
Hayward, Miss E
Patterson, Miss L (M D)
Merrett, Miss
Findlater, Lt and Mrs V Kinch, Miss E
Woolven, Miss A
Bruce, Mrs A B and 2 infants

FROM MARSEILLES.

Ritchie, Lt B
Hennard, Capt L E
Hepburn, Mrs and Miss J W R
Yate, Mrs F H
Mansfield, Mrs
Pritchard, Lt D F
Elmes, Mr F R
White, Sir Arnold
Merrick, Mr H W
Bertram, Mr J R
Watson, Mr H R
Liddell, Mrs and child
Christopher, Mrs L W and 2 Misses
Jones, Mr A A W
Weir, Mr R R
Cockburn, Mr E D
Norton, Mr A E
Wilson, Mr P A
Barnes, Mr H M
Dudgeon, Mr G C
Clark, Mr F R
Hamilton, Mr R M
Brigant, Capt and Mrs H G
Sabiers, Capt W O
Mackinnon, Mrs and Miss
Cochead, Col J A
Savory, Mr H
Cowper, Mr M
White, Mr D
Risley, Mrs and child
Pratt, Mrs and Miss
Cotes, Mrs
Reay, Major E
Cooke, Mr E C M
Kemball, Mr H N R
Calvin, Mrs E G
John, Mrs H E
Nicholson, Mr M S
McFarlane, Mr & Mrs W
Stevenson, Mr T M
Roberts, Major and Mrs A E
Wyllie, Major
Bell, Mr H L
Paterson, Mr C C
Allan, Capt W L C
Laing, Mr A
Martyn, Mr H A

FROM BRINDISI.

Bayley, Mr W E.—Monteath, Mr and Mrs A M.—Reynell, Mr B.

FROM PORTSAID.

Bhards, Mr J H.—Stephenson, Mr.

FOR KARACHI.

Tottenham, Mrs., Trotter, Miss E.—Moor, Capt H A.—Campbell, Major A A E.

FOR MELBOURNE.

Grosvernor, Miss.—Talbot, Major, Gen Sir R & Lady

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Sangola 3,346 tons, Captain W H Jacobs will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Isleworth 1,715 tons, Captain W T Sherborne sailed yesterday for Genoa and Odessa, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Inverie 2113 tons, Captain R White, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Imaum, 2704 tons, Captain S C Penberthy, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Colombo 26th March in ballast.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur, 2586 tons, Captain C F Mackintosh, arrived in harbour to-day from Calcutta 19th March, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola 497 tons Captain H Mollarmed will sail to-day for Karachi, and Persian Gulf with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr F A Ilan Laveria Mr and Mrs Tardit Mr M A Patterson Mr M S Yessoof two native officers Nawab M Begaum, Nawab A Bagaum Mr M S Shirajee Mr Bhawani and 128 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

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Isla de Cuba	Cruiser	Decker	U S Navy
H M S Sphinx	Comdr	Kemp	Royal Navy

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus	Capt	M R Hill	Royal Navy
H M S Merlin	Comdr	Gibbons	R Navy
H M S steamboat			Royal Navy
Torpedo Boat No. 100			
Do No 102			
Do No 103			

Juba ..... 134 Wilson ..... East Africa Despatch steamer
Mermaid ..... Craig ..... Dredger

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| Vessel. | Ton. | ast. Destination. |

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette
THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1904.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

It is now seven weeks since hostilities broke out between Russia and Japan, but, up to the present, remarkably little has been accomplished. We did not suppose that any decisive engagement would have taken place on land. But we fully anticipated that more progress would have been recorded from the naval forces. Japan's original attack on the Russian squadron at Port Arthur was full of promise and it was but reasonable, to expect that it would have been followed by a severe naval engagement. Russia suffered heavily, but she has since succeeded in preventing Japan effectively blocking the harbour, notwithstanding repeated and determined attempts. That the channel has not been dangerously obstructed is patent from the recently reported fact that Admiral Makharoff took out five battleships, four cruisers and some destroyers. The news that they had left the roads seemed to indicate that they would invite action and try conclusions with the Japanese fleet. Instead of that, however, they steamed back again, after attempting to draw the enemy within range of the forts. Had the Russian the pluck of the Japanese, he would have engaged him in the open; for as M. Yamamoto reminded the Diet the other day, Russia has still serviceable, at Port Arthur, a fleet of four battleships, five cruisers and ten destroyers. The four and the five are displaced here but it matters little. This estimate of the force takes no account of torpedo-boats and auxiliary vessels which would serve their special purpose in case a general action had been entered upon. Russian journals ask us to believe that the "passive attitude" of the fleet at Port Arthur has immense importance, seeing that its presence covers the right wing and rear of the Army as well as the railway connections with the port, that this passive attitude prevents a landing east or west of the Liao-tung peninsula, and that the despatch of the Russian fleet in search of the enemy would simply amount to leaving the coast-line at the mercy of the Japanese.

It is a case of any excuse being better than none. No such task can be performed by the Port Arthur squadron. As a British military correspondent pointed out, that is the very antithesis of what a navy is intended to do. However Japanese energy in that direction will not be relaxed and she will risk a great deal rather than permit the junction of the squadron at Port Arthur with that from Vladivostock which may be attempted within the next few weeks. By remaining in Port Arthur the Russian Admiral has played into the hands of Japan by permitting the debarkation of troops to proceed without molestation at Chinnampo; and as it has been possible to land them there, it is just as probable that the rumours of Japanese troops having been landed west of the Liao-tung peninsula. In Russian Military circles, according to Reuter, it is considered to be now too late for the Japanese to advance on Harbin from the Tumen river, as almost the whole of the eastern coast of Korea is occupied by Russian troops, and Possiet Bay, where a descent would have been possible, is now strongly entrenched. the position being still further strengthened when the ice breaks, by the presence of a torpedo flotilla from Vladivostock. We have little faith in the accuracy of the statement, and absolutely none in the promise of the arrival of the flotilla from Vladivostock. Meantime, however, the land forces have come into contact. Seoul, on Tuesday, reported that an engagement took place between Anju and Chong-ju, that the Japanese were victorious and the Russians slowly retiring. This morning's message, conveying General Kuropatkin's announcement apparently refers to the same event. According to the Russian Commander-in-Chief, the engagement was between several sotnias of Cossacks and a force of Japanese infantry and cavalry. No attempt to count the force on either side has apparently been made. But we are told that the Japanese "would have been crushed if they had not received successive reinforcements." According to the German Emperor, Wellington's forces at Waterloo would have been crushed but for the same reason. The point is that re-inforcements were there and the Russians would have been crushed, but that they "retired in perfect order taking their wounded with them,"—retired from "a dominant position on a hill." Carrying their wounded with them has a fine heroic sound; the more so, had the dead been included. But the first and last lines of General Kuropatkin's message reduce it to bathos; for the total casualty list of this important engagement was three officers seriously wounded, three soldiers killed and twelve wounded. The engagement may perhaps be considered important on the ground that it was the first of the land operations in which the two forces came to anything approaching close quarters. Engagements more deserving the description may follow at an early date; for we are told that now no less than eighty thousand Japanese are advancing northwards in Korea.

Russian authorities still complain that the Japanese are concentrating much more rapidly than their own forces. efore the advance of the first Japanese army corps, it was reported they were com elled to retire on their entrenchments on the south bank of the Yalu River; and to-day we have a further complaint that the circum-Baikal line cannot be completed for many months yet, and it is therefore impossible to push forward troops and supplies with anything like the rapidity which is desired. At the present time the terminus is at Baranchiki where the river Angura empties itself into the lake and a long wooden jetty leads to the slip where the ice-breaking, train-carrying steamer lies. The construction of the Railway was begun, some time ago, round the southern end of the lake. It was shirked for a long time, owing to enormous engineering difficulties and the heavy calculated cost but it was clearly represented to the Russian Government that its construction would be necessary for the carriage of heavy traffic and to provide an alternative route, if the steamers break down. Had that line been completed, as originally designed, Russia would not now have been in quite the sorry predicament she is to-day. The tragic break down of the line across the ice would have been avoided and she would have been able to concentrate troops every bit as rapidly as the Japanese. Although so little has yet been done in the way of actual fighting, we may anticipate that a fair beginning will be made early in the coming month. There may be something in the "Times'" wireless message concerning the sortie of Russian battleships and cruisers and the probability of a decisive naval battle, and it is not at all unlikely that a heavy engagement on land in the neighbourhood of Chong-ju following the skirmish of which General Kuropatkin makes so much capital in his despatch.

THE INDIAN MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

THE Indian Customs officials, have been commendably active in enforcing the Merchandise Makrs Act, but it is to be feared that their efforts are greatly hampered by the defects of the Act itself. It seems strange in view of the object of the measure that unmarked goods of any description should be allowed to enter any Indian port and yet, we are informed that quite three-fifths of the imported merchandise of this country bear no distinctive mark whatever. The loop-hole thus offered for fraudulent practices is quite apparent. Though the exporting trader may be quite honest in his motives the native dealer possesses every opportunity for deceiving the buyer, and we believe we are correct in saying that the imposition of a false mark upon unmarked goods, imported into the bazars of India, is by no means an uncommon practice. Apparently the only material in connection with which proper and distinctive marking is usual is cotton piece goods and perhaps silk materials. This class of merchandise is, usually, not only clearly stamped with the name of the maker, but also bears an indication of the country of origin. With such precautions taken by the exporter, there is no chance of fraud, except it be a trade mark infringement or imitation. This class of offence the Indian Customs are quick to detect and to bring to the notice of the parties concerned, and as a rule punishment promptly follows. But in respect of many classes of hardware, no mark at all seems to be necessary, and a large percentage of merchandise passes through the customs and enters the bazaars which does not bear upon it the slightest indication as to its origin. It is of course the British manufacturer who is likely to suffer most from this state of things. The prejudice of the Indian buyer is strongly in favour of English made goods; and it is naturally to the advantage of the not too scrupulous dealer to represent his wares as British-made, whenever he is able to do so without fear of detection. This fact possibly explains the frequent applications of indentors on foreign firms for unmarked goods; the mere existence of such an indent implies tacit, if not open, deceit. Surely in the interests of fair trading, it is time that steps were taken to prevent the obivious possibility of such cheating. The Indian Customs officers complain of laxity in respect of the operation of the Merchandise Marks Act in England. It is by no means an uncommon occurrence for Continental goods to be shipped to Great Britain, stored there for some time, and re-shipped to this country, as British. Officers of the Indian Customs, of course, are very often powerless to deal with this species of fraud. They may suspect, but are not always able to fix the fraud upon the offender. A simpler form of cheating is sometimes attempted, but it very seldom succeeds. Continental manufacturers frequently ship their goods to London and re-ship them to India straight away, hoping that by this subterfuge they will pass the Customs as British-made merchandise. The Bombay Custom House, however, is seldom caught napping in this way and is quick to punish all attempts of this nature to cheat the Indian buyer. But whilst the chance of fraud remains after the goods have passed the Customs, any precautions that may be taken within that Department are of small moment. The police have very little chance of detecting false marking, if it be carried out upon an unmarked article in this country and, we think it goes without saying, that every single article of merchandise that enters an Indian port should be prevented from passing the Customs unless it bears at least a distinctive mark denoting the country of origin,

NIUCHWANG.

THE Russians, we have been told, have proclaimed martial law at Niuchwang, but its enforcement has been suspended till the Consuls have communicated with their Governments. Russia occupies Niuchwang in defiance of British treaty rights and privileges, and, as all the world knows, in spite of frequent assurances of evacuation, The administration is in her hands and the revenues are paid to the Russo-Chinese Bank, pending Russia's settlement with China. Before the outbreak of war, the province was a prey to brigands of all sorts. What the fate of the port may be as a result of the war, is one of the interesting problems which the Russo-Japanese struggle presents. Writing in the "Empire Review" on the political and commercial situation in Manchuria, Mr. Fulford Bush, a British merchant at Niuchwang says the fate of the treaty port depends upon the immediate action taken by the British and American Governments. Is it to be abandoned, he asks, because in the armed occupation of one of the belligerent powers? In the event of hostilities occurring at Niuchwang, the town and foreign settlement may be destroyed, and says Mr. Bush, should the Russians find it expedient to withdraw there is little doubt, but that they will wreck the place rather than allow it to be occupied intact by the Japanese forces. In either case the destruction of valuable foreign property and a large commercial centre built up by years of patient industry on the part of British, merican and Chinese inevitably occur. Japan would doubtless readily agree to the neutralisation of the port were Russia agreeable. Mr Bush is insistent in urging that Great Britain and the United States should exact the fulfilment of Russia's evacuation pledges and at any rate the protection of British life and property should be secured. However, neither Sir Cyprian Bridge nor his successor in the Command of the China Station, Sir Gerard Noel, have considered it advisable to meet the British Consul's views in regard to the presence of a British warship in the Port. It ist he opinion of Mr. Bush, as it is of others who have been able to judge the position on the spot, that if Russia strikes a bargain with Japan and in consideration of cancelling her claims in Korea is allowed to have her own way in Manchuria, Niuchwang and the whole of the Province will be closed to British trade and enterprise.

MR. W. A. DRING, General Traffic Manager of the East Indian Railway, proceeds Home on six months' leave by the mail steamer of the 16th April, Mr. G. Huddleston officiating for him.

MR. JUSTICE AMIR ALI, of the Calcutta High Court, will retire at the conclusion of his leave on the 1st September, when Mr. J. G. Woodroffe, who has been appointed to act for him, will be confirmed as Judge.

IN a book on "The Art of Cross-examination," written by Mr. F. L. Wellman, the writer agrees with the late Lord Russell of Killowen that in cross-examination the advocate should go straight to the point, but let him beware of the way he approaches it, or dire will be his misfortune, as the following extract will show:—A once famous English barrister had been induced by the urgency of an attorney, although against his own judgment, to ask a question on cross-examination, the answer to which convicted his client. Upon receiving the answer, he turned to the attorney, who had advised him to ask it, and said, emphasising every word, "Go home; cut your throat; and when you meet your client in hell, beg his pardon."

THE many friends in India of those excellent sportsmen the brothers Scovell, will, says a contemporary, be grieved to hear of the death, on the 4th March of their mother, Lady Mary Emily Vance, which took place at her residence, in Arundel Terrace, Brighton, after a very short illness. Lady Vance was seized with a very severe attack of illnes just two days before the arrival in England of Mr. and Mrs. G. V. Scovell from Bangalore, and exactly a week later she died. Lady Vance was the widow of Sir Horatio Page Vance, late Lieutenant of the King's Body Guard of the Yoman of the Guard, and formerly of the 38th Regiment. The father of the brothers Scovell was Mr. Fielding Scovell, of Eyecroft, Co. Wicklow, who died in 1888.

THE cloth factory of Aix la Chapelle has received, ever since the beginning of the Russo-Japanese war, large and urgent orders for supplies of cloth to Eastern Asia.

THE Standard Oil Company have, it is stated in North American papers, gained control of another profitable monopoly, that of the asbestos mines in the Canadian district of Ontario, which produce the greater part of the asbestos used in the world.

ONE of the home papers, which generally has a bone to pick with those who misuse words, finds fault—justly—with the remark of a certain magistrate that "it is certain the teacher showed temper, for she pinched the child." As the writer points out this is very nearly a record, if not quite, in the perversion of words, and it is also one of the commonest mistakes in the language. Temper is the very opposite of bad temper—a fact which would seem sufficiently obvious. To describe a man as having a temper should convey a diametrically opposite meaning to that which it actually does convey in the conversation of the average Briton.

THE Curators of the Bodleian Library are making an appeal for the restoration of some of the pictures in their custody. A large number of pictures are in immediate need of repair, in order to prevent their destruction or serious deterioration. The whole sum required for the mere repair of the pictures, to say nothing of the cost of restoring the frames, and the heavy expenses of removal, insurance, &c., is estimated at over £1,000, and £800 has been received or promised towards this sum. Communications on the subject may be addressed to the Rev. C. Plummer, Corpus Christi College.

MANY of the paintings of domestic subjects which were the work of Mr. Erskine Nicol, who has passed away in his 79th year, attained that most definite form of popularity found in publication in the form of engravings. "Interviewing their Member," "Paying the Rint," and "Missed it," "Looking out for a Safe Investment," and "Unwillingly to School" will readily recur to the mind in this connection. In his early years, Mr. Nicol, who had exhibited at the Royal Academy since 1852, had hard work to make a living by teaching drawing and portrait painting, but success came in due course, and it was assured after he settled in London. He became an A.R.A. in 1866, but had ceased to paint for some years.

IT is not too much to say that by the death of the Archbishop of Rupert's Land one of the most distinguished of its workers in the dominions across the seas is lost to the Church of England. The Most Rev. R. Machray became the Primate of All Canada in 1864, when he was only thirty-three years of age, and it is in the main owing to his personal energy and powers of organisation that the Church in the North-West has become a decided power for good. At the commencement of his labours there the Archbishop turned his attention to the question of education, and long before there was any Government department to guide and control matters he set up a system of education which has been of immeasurable benefit to the people of his province.

THOUGH the fine of three shillings which the Fottenham gentleman had to pay was insignificant considered as a diminution of income, yet the fact that he was fined because he was polite enough to give up his seat in a tramcar to a lady gives the episode a certain importance. The facts were these. The car was crowded, and he naturally rose and offered her his seat. Just then a policeman appeared, and the reward of chivalry was a summons for overcrowding the car. The result of this may be serious. Men do not need any very substantial excuse for retaining their seats and allowing ladies to stand in public vehicles. If they can point to a case where a man was fined for his pains, they will remain seated with an easy conscience. And the nail will have been hammered into the coffin of chivalry.

AN ABBEY IN BEING.

THE STORY OF AN ENGLISH MONASTERY.

(BY KEIGHLEY SNOWDEN.)

THE excellent merit of Dean Hodges's account of Fountains Abbey is that it brings the curious inmates back to life. Dr. Hodge passed a summer of locum-tenency at Studley Royal, and the old pile seems to have nooly filled his study of imagination. It might well do that. Picturesque in a venerable and matchless garden, it stands so proudly great and looks so recent.

Not many writers have gone to work as Maeterlinck does with a hive of living bees English monasteries are not, as a rule, so nearly intact as Fountains. writes Mr. Keighley Snowden in the "Daily Chronicle." They vex us like these scientific problems in which the facts have still to be put beyond doubt before one can safely theorise.

Here the facts were known. The Marquis of Ripon had all laid bare, Mr. St. John Hope went over every stone, Mr. Brakspear drew a perfect ground plan, and Mr. J. R. Walbran edited a unique collection of records. Priceless among these, there is a contemporary story of the Abbey's earliest days. King John was losing Normandy, and all the land was troubled, when an old monk sat in the cloister sun at Kirkstall and dictated this. Now comes Dr. Hodges knowing all about Cistercian life, and peoples the place in every stone apartment and every hour of the day.

He might have done more, no doubt. The Abbey had lands; they spread for thirty miles in one direction, walled about; and the outdoor life they give to some of the brothers, perhaps to nearly all in turn, is not well realised.

One does indeed see those lay brothers who till the fields and the kitchen garden desist from work as the bell rings for tierce, or sext, or nones, and say their service where they stand. But did monks hunt the deer, and if so, did they piously pause in the chase, or not? It was at Fountains, says tradition, that Robin Hood had his ducking; and Friar Tuck could bend the bow. Dr. Hodges includes no venison in the Abbey's bill of fare, yet we know, at all events, that Roger de Mowbray gave to the Abbot of Fountains six deer annually in the Forest of midderdale, and it is surely of some significance that they were expressly to be killed by the said Roger's own hunters.

Again, did monks themselves work in the Abbey's lead mines at Greenhow (Jock Learoyd's Greenhow hill), or did they procure miners? how was the village of shemakers at Thorp-sub-Monteu founded? What mean the little chapels attached to far-outlying granges, if not that monks themselves were the farmers? For the Cistercians had nothing to do with providing public means of worship. That is one reason why they were against the Reformation. At Pontefract, in spite of the parishioners, a colony from Fountains had pulled down the parish church once, as a nuisance; it stood too near their cloisters.

Also, Dr. Hodges omits to tell of the famous broil caused at Knaresborough by Fountains monks, who wanted the holy body of Robert the Hermit. Their early zeal of admiration for asceticism is proved by that incident. They were only baffled by a strong force from the Castle.

But broils! One wonders if the ascetic life conduced to them. There was a quite formidable one at York, when the thirteen Benedictines who went out to establish Fountains proposed to desert their richer order. The Abbot of St. Mary's would not have it; Archbishop Turstin said, "Let them go."

There was a noisy meeting in the cloister, abbot and Archbishop, monks and seculars, with the townsfolk crowding at the abbey gate. "Your church is interdicted!" cried the Archbishop, raising his voice above the din. "I interdict it, for aught we care, for a hundred years!" shouted the brethren. Then they made a rush for the prior and his friends, who got with great haste into the church, the Archbishop being with them, and barred the door for fear of their lives. Finally they escaped in safety.

The feud, however, continued. Ten or fifteen years later, when the pious St. Bernard, head of the Cistercian Order, forced upon York his own archbishop instead of the local candidate, this good man's friends took a fierce revenge on Bernard's representative at Fountains. They went there armed, and forced the Abbey gates, and sacked it thoroughly. "Much they broke, some they plundered and the rest they set on fire." The monks had to build afresh what was in "suo sudore constructa." Of those internal quarrels which Browning pictured in his grim Soliloquy of the Spanish Cloister," there are traces too.

The chapter meeting was, accordingly, a place for the summary adjustment of all petty grievances. Brother Robert made his complaint against Brother William, and Brother William confessed or explained, and whoever was adjudged to be at fault they properly punished, sometimes by loss of precedence, sometimes by lack of dinner, in serious cases by flogging. Down got the brother on the cold floor, paved with tombstones of past abbots and there was soundly whipped. . . . When whipping was not sufficient he was put in prison. Under the the abbot's lodging beneath the ground, were three convenient dungeons, in whose walls and floor are to be seen to this day the staples for the chains.

Yes, and a suspiration "de profundis" scratched upon the wall. The mid-day siesta is a pleasanter picture:—

The brethren lay on their beds in dorter, and slept for an hour, or if they chose read a book, being careful not stretch to out their feet into the passage between the beds, and turning the leaves quietly so as not to disturb their sleeping neighbours.

Not that there was much private reading done; a librarian shared the books out only once a year. Someone always readaloud at meal times. But for us nowadays, there is more interest in the table manners than in that fact.

No brother was permitted to leave until the meal was ended. Neither must he wash his cup with his fingers, though he might wipe it with his hand. He was forbidden to wipe either his hands or his knife on the tablecloth [the common napkin] until he had first cleaned them on his bread. When he helped himself to salt it must be with his knife [? not his fingers]. . . . In the Mirroure of Our Ladye the sister of Sion House who desired an apple was directed to put thy thumb in thy fist, and close thy hand, and move afore thee to and fro; for milk draw thyy left little finger in the manner of milking; for mustard hold tuy nose in the upper part of thy right fist, and rub it.

A modern deaf-and-dum institution is more vivacious. Intonning of continual services made the only sound within these walls. For a long time that is to say. Then the records begin to show fees paid for entertainments—to minstrels, jesters, conjurers gymnasts, story-tellers, and variety showmen.

About this time the abbey bought a map—a paper map of the world—for which the bursar paid eightpence. There it hung upon the parlour wall that all the monks might see what sort of place they lived in—a small world, whose centre was at the altar of St. Peter's Church in Rome. But while new glass was being put in the big windows tidings came that a new world had been found across the sea, and to this expansion it became necessary to readjust the horizons both of maps and of ideas. In the process of this readjustment the abbey came to an end.

THE already huge imports of paper into England, besides her own large manufacture of that commodity increase every year. In 1902 no less than 323,498 tons were imported being over 179,000 tons more than in 1892, ten years previously. England's own manufactured paper weighed 750,000 tons, or 267,000 more than in 1891. Last year there was again a considerable rise. And what the paper bill will be when all the London newspapers are sold for a half-penny each, it is impossible to foretell.

A LAND BATTLE

JAPANESE SUCCESS.

TOGO'S PERSISTENCE.

REPORT ON THE BOTTLING ATTEMPT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 30.

General Kuropatkin announces an important engagement as having taken place at Chong-ju between several Sotnias of Cossacks and a force of Japanese Infantry and Cavalry who resisted heroically, notwithstanding the dominant position of the hill occupied by the Russians.

The Japanese would, however, have been crushed, if they had not received successive re-inforcements.

After a ninety minutes' hot fight, the Cossacks retired in perfect order taking their wounded with them.

The Japanese were exhausted and suffered heavy losses and were unable to occupy the hill evacuated by the Russians who had three officers seriously wounded, three soldiers killed and twelve wounded.

LATER.

Admiral Togo reports that last Sunday's attempt to block Port Arthur was most valiantly executed under a storm of shot and shell, but he reluctantly admits that there is still room for vessels to pass in and out. Thirteen officers and men, he says, were killed.

Admiral Togo's report was read in the Diet by the Minister of Marine who said that the project of bottling Port Arthur was one of great difficulty and was still far from completion.

LONDON, MARCH 29.

There is much disappointment at St. Petersburg because it is found that the Railway round Lake Baikal cannot be completed for many months yet.

ADMIRAL TOGO'S DESPATCH.

Mr. M. Hayashi Consul for Japan in Bombay writes that the following telegram was received yesterday from the Japanese Government :—

Report from Admiral Togo in regard to the second attempt to block the entrance of Port Arthur is as follows :—

At 3-30 a.m. of the 27th four blockading steamers arrived outside Port Arthur under protection of our destroyers and torpedo boats, and proceeded direct towards the entrance in spite of the enemy's search-lighting. When at about two miles from the entrance we were discovered and terribly fired upon from batteries on both sides and from the Guardship. Notwithstanding the four steamers went on into inner roadstead, and Chiyo Maru anchored and sank herself at a point about half cable from the western shore of the Golden Hill.

Fukui Maru went a little further on the left side of Chiyo Maru, when she received a torpedo from a Russian destroyer and sank at that position. Yahiko Maru anchored and sank herself at a position on the left of Fukui Maru. Yoneyama Maru struck at part of a Russian destroyer, ran in between Chiyo and Fukui and anchored in the middle of the roadstead, but before sinking she received a torpedo from the enemy and by its force she was pushed towards left bank and sunk sidewise.

Thus to great regret our object of blocking the passage failed again a space having been left between "Yahiko Maru and 'Yoneyama Maru. Our losses were killed Commander Hirose one officer and two Sailors. Seriously wounded 2nd Lieutenant Shimada and wounded Lieutenant Masaki, Chief Engineer Kurito and six Sailors. All others were safely taken up by our destroyers and torpedo boats.

Our destroyers Aotaka and Tsubame which escorted the steamers as far as a mile's distance from the mouth of the harbour, met and opened fire, with one of the enemy's destroyers and inflicted heavy damage. The Russian destroyer retreated steaming out abandantly as if her boiler was damaged.

According to what was witnessed by the crews on our boats when retreating from the entrance after picking up our men, a vessel which looked like a Russian warship, was lying near the foot of the Golden Hill completely disabled.

None of our destroyers and torpedo boats was damaged though they were tremendously fired upon until daybreak.

THE GOVERNMENT'S POSITION.

Premier Asked to Resign.

C. B's, INVITATION DECLINED.

On the motion for the adjournment of Parliament for the Easter vacation, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman raised the question of the whole political situation and invited Mr. Balfour to resign because he did not any longer enjoy the confidence of the country.

Mr. Balfour said he was unable to see why the Government should resign, while it retained the confidence of the House and in view of the great task it had to perform for the benefit of the people.

LONDON MARCH, 30

Parliament has adjourned until the 12th April Mr. Balfour said the Budget would probably be brought forward on the 19th April.

FRANCE AND THE CLERICALS.

The Religious Education Law.

The French Chamber of Deputies has passed the Religious Teaching Bill by 308 against 231.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITAIN AND ALIEN IMMIGRATION.

Introduction of a New Measure.

LONDON MARCH 30.

In the House of Commons to-night, Mr. Akers Douglas introduced the Aliens' Immigration Bill for excluding criminals, paupers, diseased and questionable characters.

TRANSVAAL LABOUR.

Plague and the Chinese.

LONDON, MARCH 29.

Mr. Lyttelton said that in view of the success in dealing with the recent outbreaks of plague in South Africa, he declined to prevent the introduction of the Chinese.

SIR M. HICKS-BEACH.

Will not seek Re-election.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has informed his constituents that he does not intend to seek re-election for Parliament again.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

SIR T. RALEIGH ON THE INNER COUNCIL.

THE VICEROY'S SKILFUL MASTERY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 29.

Sir Thomas Raleigh's speech last night, in replying to the toast of his health at Government House was full of good things. The following is a brief extract from the portion where he referred to the position he has occupied during the past five years in the Viceroy's Council : I am quite aware that in some quarters there is an impression that under a Viceroy of commanding ability and great force of character the Council is more or less a superfluity. We are sometimes described as a body of amiable and well meaning persons who are more or less hypnotised, reduced to a collective nullity and compelled to obey the behests of a superior executive authority. I think your Excellency will bear me out in saying that the inner history of the last five years does not entirely confirm this view of the relations between the Governor-General and his Council. As the Law member of Council I have always felt that my office was that of an adviser but I have never given an opinion which was worth hearing which did not obtain a fair hearing with your Excellency. If I have come through my five years of office without serious misadventure I attribute it partly to the great examples to which I have already referred and still more to the fact that I have lived under a most exacting and at the same time a most considerate master. After all any body who has studied legislation or Government knows this, that nothing can be done without a concurrence of wills and if I might take upon myself to describe the characteristics of the present administration, I should say that the mastery of the present Viceroy consists not merely in the power of forcing his own will upon others but still more in the power to utilise the experience, knowledge and opinions of others for what they may be worth, turning everything to a concurrence of wills and framing out of the difference of opinion—it may be after argument in which the Viceroy has been as ready to give and take as though he were an ordinary member of Council—framing out of all these differences of opinion a constructive and a progressive policy for the Government of India.

THE BURNING OF AN IRRAWADDY STEAMER

DETAILS OF OCCURRENCE.

RANGOON, MARCH 29.

The Chief Secretary to the Burma Government, has communicated to the Press an extract from the report by the Deputy Commissioner of Magure regarding the recent destruction by fire of the steamer Yomah of the Irrawadiy Flotilla Company.

The report states that the steamer Yomah Captain Butterwick, arrived at Nyaunghla, the port of Yenangyaung, on the 14th March at about, 3-30 in the afternoon with two flats, and was taking in cargo from the port flat which contained the animals and the paraphernalia of a native travelling circus company. Some barrel of earth-oil were being loaded into the starboard flat, and about 108 barrels had been loaded, when at 5-30 p.m. flames were seen rising between the starboard flats and the Yomah just by the paddle-box. An alarm was given and the Captain, fearing the flames was would spread to an oil flat near by weighed anchor and got his steamer into midstream.

The flames had by this time got up the paddle-box fore and aft, and round the awnings of the steamer. Captain Butterwick then took his wife into the port flat and called to other passengers to follow. To do this, they had to go through smoke and flames. Such of them as could swim preferred to jump off.

The fire prevented the Captain from returning to the Yomah from the flat, by which time the port flat itself had caught fire. This the Captain, Chief Engineer, Mate and some of the men succeeded in extinguishing and the flat was anchored off and separated from the Yomah and starboard flat which were both in a blaze of flames. They drifted down some 200 yards and continued to burn.

The fire was believed by Captain Butterwick to have been caused by gas given off by oil falling on the stagnant water between steamer and flat, and being ignited by a match or cigar dropped from the upper or lower deck.

The lists of passengers have been burnt, but from survivors it has been computed that there were 151 passengers; of these 28 are missing and one dead body was found. One decks serang is also missing ; and one musician from the circus, Several others was were more or less burns. The fire seems to have spread with wonderful rapidity, and it was only due to the presence of mind and exertions of Captain Butterwick and his staff that the port flat containing the circus company, was saved. Arrangements were made for feeding and sending of the passengers many of whom were left destitute.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

DEBATE IN THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

THE AGA-KHAN ON IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 30.

At the meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council to-day, replying to Rai Sri Ram Bahadur's question on the subject of the advertisement for Europeans and Europeans for the Telegraph Training Class at Lucknow, Sir Denzil Ibbetson explained that this advertisement was inserted by the local Telegraph authorities. The vacancies it refers to are in the general service list, which comprises appointments involving transfers from one part of the country to another, and for which Europeans and Eurasians are considered best suited. On the other hand in the local Telegraph service, Indians hold the majority of appointments.

The debate on Sir. Edward Law's Financial Statement was opened by Dr. Asutosh Mukerjee, who made a long speech, in which he congratulated the Government upon the financial position, but urged that the time had come to consider further reduction of taxation and especially the abolition of the income-tax, an impost which he considered altogether undesirable. Dr. Mukerjee also dwelt upon the desirability of spending more upon agricultral training, and suggested the desirability of reducing the military expenditure by asking the Home Goverment to contribute to such outlay as that involved over the Tibet Mission.

The Hon. Mr. Morison, in the course of a particularly striking speech, proposed that in the event of prosperity continuing, the Government should set aside a million sterling next year to endow a school for advanced study. He also suggested the formation of a small province of Chief Commissionership, to be officered exclusively by Indians with Europeans only as Chief Commissioner and in some of the Secretariat appointments. He thought that Orissa, with the Uriya districts from Madras, and the Central Provinces thrown in, would form a good field for this experiment.

The Hon. Mr. Hamilton congratulated the Government upon the financial situation, and suggested the desirability of a very much larger expenditure upon encouraging agricultural knowledge han has hitherto been devoted to this subject, arguing that such outlay would amply repay itself in the increased prosperity of the country.

His Highness the Aga Khan made a powerful and highly suggestive speech in which he pointed out that the Native States in India do not bear a proportionate share in the defence of the Empire a matter which is becoming of yearly increasing importance with the gradual advance of hostile European powers towards the frontiers of India. He went on to show that while the Imperial Service Troops are kept up by numerous native rulers, other Chiefs, though by no means unimportant, do not maintain any. On the other hand money is spent uselessly on the maintenance of large aggregations of inefficient bodies of men who are for mere show. He urged that Government should propose to the Chiefs to disband these useless men within a given number of years and that every Chief should contribute instead a definite percentage of his revenues towards Imperial defence. He was sure there was not one Chief in India so wanting in patriotism as to object to so fair a proposal. He proposed that the troops to be eventually kept up by the Native States should be under the immediate and direct control of the commander-in-Chief. He further suggested that rich zamindars who enjoy impartible estates and are thus specially cared for by the State should be invited to maintain transport for use with the forces of the State. Another proposal put forward by his Highness was to the effect that the time has now come when three or four Cadets from the Imperial Cadet Corps should be given commissions in the Indian army.

The Hon. Mr. Bilderbeck dwelt upon the necessity of providing funds for giving early effect to those sections of the new Universities Act which empower Universities in India to appoint University professors and to erect, equip and maintain laboratories museums and libraries. Regarding the selection of officers at Home for the educational service he suggested that a strong representation should be made to the Secretary of State with a view to the adoption of some more satisfactory system of recruitment than now prevails with a view to providing men with qualifications suited to the particular appointments they are to hold. To this end Mr. Bilderbeck advocated the providing of funds for the formation of a professorial reserve, the members of which should be available for service in any part of India and should come out upon terms similar to those of the covenanted members of the Indian Educational Service and be held eligible for substantive appointment to fill vacancies in the different provinces. As a means of finding funds for some of these reforms, Mr. Bilderbeck went on to propose that Government should take over the administration of mutts and similar institutions and devote their finances to the encouragement of sound learning. A small commmission, he thought, might advantageously be appointed to go into the whole matter.

The Hon Mr. Pedler showed what education was already doing to increase the material prosperity of India and urged a continuance of the more liberal aid to education initiated under the present administration.

The Hon. Mr. Bose combatted Dr. Mukerji's views on on the income tax and warmly approved the late reduction in the Salt Tax. He also discussed the questions of education and irrigation and other matters with special reference to the Central Provinces.

The Hon. Mr. Bhandarkar regretted that more money had not been devoted in the Budget to furthering education and urged that the special grants for such institutions as museums zoological gardens and libraries should be extended to other provinces as well as to Bengal. He also dwelt upon the unequal distribution of wealth in India and upon the need of helping the agricultural classes to procure such necessaries as manure. Referring to the cotton duties, Dr. Bhandarkar argued there was no real competition between the Indian and Lancashire industries and that the excise duties in India might advantageously be remitted without injury to England but to the benefit of both the manufacturer and consumer in India.

The Hon. Mr. Adamson drew attention to three points in connection with Burma viz Firstly to the European police in Burma and to the urgency of taking up their hard case in regard to pay and prospects without waiting for the results of the Police Commission. Secondly to the need of action in connection with the construction of Railways which is now at a standstill, though of the greatest urgency for the development of Burma. He urged that now the terms have been settled regarding certain lines, funds should be provided immediately so that another season may not be lost. Thirdly he referred to the last provincial contract which he considered very hard upon Burma and likely to retard needed public works, including roads and police accommodation. Burma, he said, was being run upon the cheap though it was a magnificient country which would richly repay development.

Sri Ram Bahadur advocated a further reduction in the Salt tax, discussed the provincial settlements, irrigation and other matters and asked Government to separate the Executive and Judicial functions and congratulated Lord Curzon upon his opposition to burdening India with the, cost of quartering troops in South Africa.

The Hon Mr. Cable congratulated the Government upon the financial position and looked forward to the continued prosperity of the country. He criticised the using of revenue for building railways which could better be constructed out of loans but advocated the formation of a railway fund to facilitate the raising of money for this purpose. He asked for information regarding the new mail contract between England and India and said that it would be mistake to abolish any of the existing mints. He protested strongly against the income tax being looked upon as a permanent source of revenue. He criticised Sir Edward Law's remarks in the Budget regarding the Cotton Excise duties and said that these duties were looked upon the public as a sop to Lancashire and not as a legitimate source of revenue. Mr Cable went on to ask on which of India's struggling industries the next blow was to fall and instanced the case of the paper industry which was being crushed out by foreign competition in illustration of his contention that nascent Indian enterprise required sympathetic consideration. He also discussed the Secretary of State's drawings upon India. Referring to trade he said that this could make little further progress unless transit charges were reduced. He also supported Mr. Hamilton in advocating expenditure in order to encourage agriculture and suggested the desirability of referring trade and agricultural questions to one and the same department of the Government of India.

The Hon Mr Gokhale thought Sir Edward Law was the luckiest of Indian Finance Ministers but he held that the rate of taxation had been placed far too high and urged that it was neither necessary nor good policy to continue the system of persistently underestimating Revenue and consequently producing recurring surpluses. He disapproved of reducing the income tax but thought relief should be given in the matter of the Cotton Excise duties the Salt tax and the land revenue. Mr. Gokhale in the course of his remarks scathingly criticised Sir Edward Law's contention that the Cotton Excise duties were economically sound and that the revenue they brought in could not be done without. Discussing the Revenue from spirituous liquors Mr. Gokhale advocated the adoption of local option Regarding Military expenditure he appealed to Government to adopt an attitude of greater confidence towards the children of the soil especially in regard to volunteering.

The Rajah of Sirmur congratulated Government upon the Budget and supported Agha Khan as regards promotion to Commissions of deserving cadets.

Mr. Cruckshank also congratulated Government ; he rejoiced that provision was being made to improve the efficiency of military forces of India and approved of the introduction of some measure of finality in financial agreements with Local Governments ; he went on to enumerate various items in the Budget devoted to the assistance of the United Provinces.

Rai Sri Ram Bahadur in the course of a long speech, urged the desirability of lowering land revenue and the abolishing of some of the land cesses, but did not agree that income tax should be absolished. The cost of the Tibet Mission, he thought, should be borne by Home Government and the number of Indians in public services should be increased.

Sir Denzil Ibbetson in reply to Mr. Hamilton explained the difficulty of suddenly increasing expenditure on a gricultural experiments and teaching, but said that Governmens is fully alive of their responsibilites in this matter. He also dwelt upon the utility of Buniahs in agriculture but deprecated the supposition that legislation for establishing Co-operative credit Societies was intended to destroy the Buniahs' legitimate business which was that of bankers. He also combated the theory that land revenue was of the nature of a tax or that it should be reduced.

Sir A.T. Arundel replying Mr. Adamson on the subject of railway expenditure in Burma said that fifteen lakhs have been allotted for railway construction in that province this year and he gladly would have allotted more but for the demands elsewhere; as regards Southern Shan States Railway however he had not strong faith in its practicability He also said he hoped shortly to strengthen the Public Works engineering staff alike in grades of Chief Superintending and Assistant Engineers to push on with work,

Sir Edmund Elles defended military expenditure and drew forcible picture of inefficiency of the existing artillery in India which was now to be replaced.

Sir Andrew Fraser discussed the Budget from a Bengal point of view and welcomed the new system of provincial contracts.

Sir Edward Law then replied at length to his critics. He combated the allegation that the surplus was due to increased taxation and declared that Government was under no obligation whatever to abolish the income tax which he hope would be permanent and said that Government had no intention of making reductions in land revenue, and showed it was not a case that military expenditure was absorbing increasing the proportion of revenues. Referring to objections to income tax he said he thought the greatest objections were being gradually removed by improved administration. He announced that telegraphic information has been received pointing out the renewal of the P. and O. mail contract for three years, subject to an accelleration of twenty-four hours in time of transit either way. He also assured Mr Cable that he need have no fear of any Excise duties on such industries as paper making.

The Viceroy then delivered a long and eloquent speech in which he summed up the administration of the past five years and claimed that a culmination point has been reached in the era of recuperative reform which began five years ago. Amongst matters which he hoped to take up during the coming year were the Police reform Irrigation and Railway reorganisation, also a scheme which he hoped to forward while in England for formation.

THE TIBET MISSION.

ADVANCE TO GYANTSE,

TUNA, TIBET, MARCH 29.

General Macdonald, with the main body of the Mission Force, has arrived at Tuna, where Colonel Young husband with the Mission is encamped. The troops have now entered the open table land of Tibet. The village of Tuna, which lies at the foot of bare, brown hills, consists of a few deserted houses. The place is used mainly as a halting stage by the Tibetans. The Country around is stunted and unproductive. Wood is a luxury that must be darried from a distance of nearly forty miles.

To-morrow the convey returns to Phari for further supplies. The mission will shortly advance to Gyantse.

THE LATE DR. SAUSMAN.

MESSAGE FROM THE VICEROY.

BANGALORE, MARCH 30.

The following message of condolence has been received in Bangalore by the family of the late Dr. John Sausman, president of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Mysore and Coorg Ltd. from the Private Secretary to the Viceroy through Sir James Bourdillon British Resident in Mysore :—The Viceroy begs that you will convey his sincere condolence to the family of he Late Dr. Sausman. His Excellency met Dr. Sansman at Bangalore in 1900 and was aware of the many services that he rendered by his energy and sterling common sense to the community of which he was so bright an ornament.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

It has been decided that Imperial Service troops inspecting officers shall in future hold office in the first instance for three years which may be extended to five.

Colonel Francis is confirmed as Deputy Adjutant General Bengal Command.

Colonel Wheler I. A. officiates as Superintendent of Army Clothing Bengal vice Colonel Marrett on leave.

Colonel Bromfield officiates as Deputy Adjutant General Bombay Command and Colonel Wright 29th Lancers as A. Q. M. G. during General Greenfield's absence on leave.

LAWN TENNIS

THE GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

The finals in connection with the Bombay Gymkhana Lawn Tennis singles were contested by Messrs R. Kidd and W. Reid yesterday on the Bombay Gymkhana Courts and resulted in a victory for the former by six-love, three-six, and six-three.

VANISHED ART.

A REVIEW of the Art Exhibition of 1904 reveals a very large proportion of prizes, medals and praise to the number of Exhibits. The pictures were fewer than in previous years, and though none of them touch the highest level of past Exhibitions, the general average is better. There are not so many pictures before which the critic bows his head and groans at the conception of art which their painters have taken the trouble to depict. In the first room-picture No. 1 was highly commended, but the framer should have been condemned straight off, for by not stretching the canvas, he added to the streaky appearance that might not otherwise have been so painfully apparent. The scheme of the piece was a pretty one, and the light and shade are good. No. 6 by I. P. Gangooly carried off the Society's Silver Medal in oils. "Morning Mist" was the well-chosen name of this veiled and restful picture, the sun breaks through gently and wakes up the scene. but not with too glaring an effect. No 26 though it has no ticket from the judges, had the satisfactory "sold" label in the corner. It was the best of many fairly good portraits of a fine Hindoo model and was painted by Tavaria, who gives promise of good work. There were many temples and shrines in and out of sacred groves. One of these, is No. 25 though not distinguished by the judges—perhaps because it did not comply with special departmental rules, was indicated by the prize-givers. Here we must confess that this reason has to be drawn upon pretty freely to reconcile our eye to the giving as well as to the withholding of prizes and praise. This No 25, a temple under trees of a rather too sombre green by Budwarker, is a pleasant picture, without any strain after effect in either colour or drawing. No. 31, a village corner by Mr. Plowden, is a commended and a pretty study, rather high in colour, but well chosen and artistic in feeling. Near it No. 33, was a highly commended Canvas, women at a well over which a tree spreads. The picture is all in a pale mauve mist turning to a blue distance, the large bole of the tree offers a smooth white back bathed in the prevailing azure.

The great temptation apparently experienced by most of the exhibitors was to introduce a wealth of blue or mauve, in the effort to reproduce the exquisite atmosphere in which evening and morning baths all India. A scene in Cornwall, No. 33, though not for competition, was very justly commended, and it was a real pleasure to meet with it. Thirty-seven, was approved by the Committee, its composition presented a powerful contrast. A fat, strong, highly coloured, muscular curly-haired negro boy stood out boldly against a back-ground of grey shadowy figures, making a striking picture and one of the few freely drawn, giving promise of further development. Forty-two was a pretty Dutch-looking interior, a party of men at a table playing, and was very probably lent to the Exhibition. We forgot to verify its origin. Near it, No, 45 was a highly commended sketch by Miss Pirie, a figure in a marvellously massive atmosphere. Forty-six, another of Gangooly's pictures, was almost as pleasing as his No. 6 and recognisable as his, from its colour and treatment. Back Bay, taking the Sir Dinshaw Petit prize by Agaskar, is good, though the sea at its edge, where it laps the shore, is a little like a marsh. It has met with appreciation from the public also, for it is sold. A good Home scene is No. 56, a landscape. Not far from this, we were brought back to our familiar tropics by a highly commended tiger cub, lying down, good as to colour, and though boldly striped not very formidable either as a picture or as a wild animal. A painter named Azeez is responsible for three very badly framed women among the corn, apparently the same woman being busy in each sketch. Though not marked by the judges, it pleased somebody, for it is sold and, had the saries been well framed, might have had some commendation. Two Swiss landscapes in oils took a good place on the wall here, Nos. 99 and 82, but they did not compete. No. 68 had a fifty rupee prize for its treatment of the subject of sun and rain on the Himalayas.

Mr. Cecil Burns' portrait of a Parsee very deservedly took a gold medal : the flesh-colour and the white clothing are both excellent, while the likeness is undoubtedly true. We wish we could say as much for the portrait of Lord Northcote No. 134 which he may be thankful he did not see. A very dreadful picture that gained one of the 50-rupee prizes is "Famine Stricken," two gaun starved figures lying near a temple building over the low wall of which three bright pointsettias or hibiscus in a row look on the dead and dying. Alamkot is the artist. A contrast to this is "The Bride" by Dhurander No. 74 which gained a prize as the best group in oils by a native. All the guests are in brave new clothes, the bride in soft yellow with white flowers and jewelleries. A weird head is No. 84, either a portrait or a terrible ideal. It certainly attracts the eye of the visitor, though it is not a work of art to dwell on with pleasure. A most hideous mythological creation, a shocking "Incarnation of Vishnu" was No. 90 and though in the highest degree fiendish, it met with no appreciation. The Malabar Artist who painted this picture spared us no detail of Vishnu's horrible activities. The best canvas of the Delhi Durbar Procession was No. 87 by Chhotalal and it gained a prize of twenty rupees. It was large enough and strong enough, but otherwise not a happy production. A flower picture of very beautiful hydrangeas did not gain any praise. Whether because of the grey back-ground not conveying an idea of finish or because of not complying with some technicality. The flowers are undoubtedly well painted and the delicate colour exact. H. Pallexfen Robinson pinxit. Another picture, also left to be returned unmarked, was No. 109 by E. D. Hayes a charming River scene in Kashmir. There were so many bolder Kashmir sketches that a simple little thing like this, though good, might well pass unnoticed, M. Roedert had in No. 114 a somewhat faded tiger for which a prize was given as fulfilling the requirements of the best water colour picture of animal life. A mounted Indian cavalry man in a fine blue hill pass (146) was justly "Highly Commended."

A study of a Native Lady Artist and done by a Native lady student had a prize as the best picture of its class. The same subject was visible in the room in various degrees of excellence. In Room No. 2 were some of the best exhibits, notably some painted by Mrs. O'Hara and others by Colonel Hart. Mrs. Chitty took a prize for the best presentation of a shrine with a finely coloured picture of the famous Shevay Dagon Pagoda a sympathetic view in a warm atmosphere. Another of the same lady's No. 276 and of the same temple, shows only the high dome and the smaller pinnacles of the shrine rising over the green woods. This was Commended. The prize for the best landscape in water colours fell to Mr. E. C. Rimington for the well-known and picturesque. "One tree Hill" Matheran, in the light and vegetation on which he is truly successful. Next to this came No 273, a very pleasing picture by Mrs O'Hara "A Shikara, Kashmir" the red brown of the boat contrasts finely with the water and culminates in the brighter colours on the seated figure. 163, a sober study of a man in a not too shady wood, met with a purchaser but no official praise. Highly Commended was 157 in the Himalayas with much snow, and blue and white lights and in the near foreground small weird bare pines. No. 191, beside it, was a bolder picture, with fine stately rocks rising out of very natural snow. For the best water colour by a native, Dhurander took a prize with the No. 1790 "Durbar in Poona," which is historically interesting, though formal and it might with advantage have been less highly coloured. C. A. C. Morris had a very pretty old Indian temple in Madar, most effectively painted in dark browns. It is most pleasing though it did not get even honorable mention. While next it again was No. 175 a good view of a town seen somewhat dimly with the distance well managed.

A Kashmir scene by Col. Hart, was No. 178, with a row of brown huts in the foreground which was highly Commended. A picture by the same artist that should have been hung beside it, was No. 260 Commended, with a brave show of brown wooden logs built up in the left foreground. The scheme of colour in both those studies was at once soothing and effective. No. 264, by Miss Crommelin was a scene from near home an easily recognised temple on the Siri road, this was highly Commended.

(Concluded on page 6.)

ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

A Painter of Fruit and Flowers.

THE ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY.

THE CINGALEE AT DALY'S.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

In the school of Art there are many degrees, and it is neither wise nor fair to judge work that is limited and personal in its aim by the standards that might apply to Titian or Velasquez. Mr. Walter Tyndale makes no pretence to rival either of those masters, but he has a bright little corner of his own where, it may be, no high ambitions may enter, but where, on the other hand, he works conscientiously and industriously, according to the light that is in him. And surely it is no unworthy aim to bring to England in these dark days of belated Spring something of the sparkle of sunlight, and the scent of the fruit and the flowers—that abiding memory of sweetness and light—that one gathers at this time of the year on the French and Italian Rivieras. The little exhibition at Dowdeswell's Gallery in Bond-street is surprising in one respect. To the ordinary eye a fruit and flower stall is like the primrose on the rever's brim—that, and nothing more. And yet to the artist it reveals an obvious and an infinite variety. Conditions of light and arrangement are not less important than environment. A vegetable and flower stall at Bath is as gay as a stall at San Remo. We like Mr. Tyndale's painting of flowers better than his treatment of fruit and vegetables. His respect for character and local colour takes him too far sometimes in the identification of details. Even the price of a bunch of grapes—that thoroughly British artistic detail—does not escape him. But when he paints flowers alone he seems to dream, and then he is, at his best. The drawings in grey tones like the tender and delicate sketch at San Pelegrino, Viterbo, carry the suggestion of light further even than the brighter pictures, where of necessity, much is sacrificed to the elaboration of form and surfaces. But these criticisms are apart and beyond my intention, which was to recommend everybody to visit—as a corrective to dulness and depression—this bright and dainty little show at Messrs. Dowdeswell's.

On-Thursday night, at the Albert Hall, Sir Frederick Bridge conducted what must be described as only a fairly interesting interpretation of Handels "Israel in Egypt." We all of us know, of course the indebtedness of Handel to contemporaries and former composers for the detail of this work but in structure, in what may be called the architecture of music, Handel remains despite all his adaptations, so supremely wonderful that mankind never seems to tire of him. He seemed, curiously enough, to take a delight in the unhappiness of the world yet at the same time he thoroughly enjoyed the world's triumph. Therefor the marvellous peregrination of Israel from Egypt, a peregrination which on the part of the Jews was attended by so much suffering, and was completed with so much victory, naturally appealed to his temperament. Handel alone would have thought of setting to music such words as "There came all manner of flies and lice in all their quarters." Herein his bravery was proved down to its, ultimate point. He revelled, too in the hailstones that were "given for rain," and the rejoiced in the fire that mingled with that hail which "ran along upon the ground." But in the succeeding chorus to that which is known to the world as the "Hailstone Chorus" Handel was at his very greatest. In all the tonepictures of the musician-poets of the world, there is probably no single one which quite equals that which in this work is known as "He sent a thick darkness. Handel's intense feeling for light and shade was here surely developed in this music out of land of dreams, that land where one meets things unexpected, and where the significance of life is, in Louis Stevenson's magnanimously fulfilled. Sir Frederick Bridge, who is an eminently sane conductor, realizes his Handel up to the point of teaching the public the fact that this wonderful composer is practically a modern man. Take, for example, the contralto air Their land brought forth frogs, it contains the actual phrase which Wagner uses in his the Preislied, and which in the last act of Die Meistersinger is greeted by the chorus as an exceptionally notable combination of notes: rightly so; for therewith Wagner, who did so much towards the popularisation of Beethoven, also despite his literary sarcasm, dwelt very much in the habitations of Handel.

Mr. Andrew Black ranks among the greatest singers of our time, and his combination in the duet, "The Lord is a man of War," which he sang with Mr. Harry Dearth, was for his part, quite splendid. The energy, the enthusiasm (one should surely say the inspiration), of Mr. Andrew Black makes him indeed exceptional among the modern world of singers. He sings most pathetically. His work, therefore is necessarily of the future ; for we think that Mr. Black's name will be known among future singers as belonging to the great traditions of our present time Mr, Black, with his fine and intellectual thought, discovers splendid meanings in his vocal art. Mme. Sobrino and Miss Maggie Purvis sang the famous duet, "The Lord is my strength" excellently well ; and Mme. Kirkby Lunn was interesting as she always is, in the Song of the Frogs, which has already been mentioned above. Of course, "Israel in Egypt" depends more upon the chorus than upon any other of Handel's scores. We regret to have to record, however, that the chorus was not by any means in its best form and that Sir Fredericks Bridge, despite a great deal of very hard work, could not by any means manage to produce from his forces anything at all excellent or striking. Never have we heard the chorus of the Royal Choral Society sing upon so little interesting a level as was that which marked Thursday performance. All Sir Fredericks Bridge's energy could not rouse the voices to anything like a requisite level ; his knowledge of what he absolutely requeired was counteracted at all times by sheer indifference. Often and often have we had occassion to praise Sir Frederick Bridge for the result which he manages to win from so forces clearly unmanageable ; our praise still goes with him, in connection with hisendeavour last night, but it by no means goes with the unsatisfactory effects which this choir under hisdirection, produced.

"The Cingalee ; or, Sunny Ceylon is the, title of the new piece produced on Saturday night at Daly's Theatre, under the management of Mr. George Elwardes. One is a little bewildered, in setting out to describe a play of this kind, which is obviously destined to be hummed and sung all over the country within a very short time to know exactly at which point to begin. Mr. Elwardes, it is safe, however, to say at the outset, has that amazing gift of being able to provide for the public taste just what the public needs he has made that task his business for years and in the present instance it may readily be said that he has altogether surpassed himself. That there is a certain amount of trick-work in such a production is undoubted one can easily suppose imaginary conversations" (to use the phrase of Walter Savage Landor) in which for instance the title of the piece has been carefully discussed in order that it should be perfectly separate from one may say that of The Geisha and yet might contain the same syllabic sort of attractiveness. Wherefore by much thought and much care, Mr. Edwardes has to set down to his account a really magnificent and brilliant success quite apart from the artistic value—we mean, of course the highest sort of artistic value—of the new entertainment. There is not a detail which has not been attended to with a sentiment of absolute thoughtfulness. From beginning to end the thing is realised precisely as its authors designed that it should be realised passing scenes of delightful colour a fantasy of dream-visions a wealth and wonder in realisation of those ideas which in the life of our everyday necessities never were on sea or land. Pretty in every possible sense of the adjective is the epithe which must be passed upon The Cingalee There is not an item which is not perfectly pretty not a single element which is not for a moment in this sense enjoyable ; but a great

deal of this apart from the usual and external aspect of the matter is most undoubtedly due to Mr. Lionel Mouckton.

To come, to the performance itself. The plot, as everybody will naturally realise, is not of vast importance. A black pearl to be hunted for, a pretty girl as the central fact—in fact, it has been already wittily suggested that the piece should be called "The Pearl and the girl"—the usual, ardent lover; the comic complications, band-boxes, costumes, dances, ultimate happiness—it is the old story: let it be added that in this instances it is charmingly told. But the significance of a plot is not by any means the aim of Mr. George Edwardes; he realises that it is in his artists on the stage that his chief strength lies. Accordingly, all the old favourites are exploited, one by one, and achieved a complete success on Saturday, to the delight of a sympathetic, not to say an ardent public. We are glad that this should have been so; for there is a time when it is necessary to praise that which is deligtfully and artistically frivolous, just as there is a time when one uses language of the highest appreciation in conection with the best and most perdurable forms of art. Miss Sybil Arundale took the part of Nanoya very prettily, and in every respect realised one's best expectations. As Lady Patricia Vane, Miss Isabel Jay acted and sang with a sweet grace and distinction which are peculiar to her character, and which obviously had some conection with her old Savoy training. Miss Gracie Leigh took the part of Peggy Sabine and showed just the right accomplishment suitable for an airy and free and easy part. Mr. Hayden Coffin as Harry vereker was just the Mr. Hayden Coffin that we had known for so long; we believe that the right epithet to apply to him is "breezy," whatever parts he takes there is always in the air a nautical sense of breezes; you feel as though everybody on the stage ought to cry out: Shiver my timbers!" at the moment when he appears, the hornpipe and arms akimbo are natural also to the situation, and nobly did Mr. Coffin on Saturday night live up to the full sentiment of this idea.

He sang, on the whole, extremely well, always with that sentimental little twang, and with that lingering feeling for his notes which nowadays has become so popular in what was once described by George Eliot as the "higher musical middle class." His vitality is wonderful; and though he seems to us to be a little more thoughtful than he was in old days, we do not think that this is at all an item in his disfavour. Mr. Huntley Wright, as Chambhuddy Bass, a Baboo Lawyer, was not quite so amusing as he very often has been in other parts; all his entertaining mannerisms were there, without, however, the spontaneous life which should make them fresh and new. We have no doubt that, in time, he will evolve an extremely funny part out of the character entrusted to him; but he seemed, if one may use the phrase, to be at present treading on unsafe ground; he was a little unfamiliar, let us say, with the idea of his part, and although he has sudden outburts which were genuinely fumy he has and not yetentirely realised the possibilities of the character. Mr. Rutland Barrington as Poobhamba laboured under the most serious difficulty of an extremely bad cold. Nevertheless, he did yeoman the piece, and though it is clearly very difficult to be funny when a man is perpetually occupied with a cold in his head, it was astonishing that, under the circumstances, Mr. Barrington made so much out of his part. Mr. Fred Kaye as Sir Petter Joftus, Mr. Willie Wardo as an Indian servant, and many another who took the parts of pupils on a tea plantation, worked with a will. Miss Topsy Sinden danced a "pas seul" in the second act, which was applauded, and unanimous applause and general congratulations followed upon the final lowering of the curtain. The chorus could not have been better. Every member sang and danced as if the success of the piece depended on his or her individual performance.

Miss Irene Penso is an artist of the violin who is beyond all doubt, to be ranked among the most attractive of contemporary interpreters of that instrument. She has temperament; she has a ripe artistic feeling. But she has more than this; she knows what music means, and she penetrates into the very heart of that which, to so many people in this unintelligigle world, is so utterly insignificant, and, is practically so meaningless. The utter insignificance of that which should really be so full of meaning is a point woich all of us should lay upon, and which we should try, surely, to make part part of the teaching of the better part of toe world's aim and effort. Miss Penso realises these things in a very subtle and what may be called a very confidential way; she knews exactly how to make an intimate acquaintance with everything that is deep and remo e in the interpretative art which she has chosen for herself. Miss Penso is young; but she has knowledge which almost ranks with that of those who in the rush of the times run well beyond their years. Miss Penso is challenging in her present exploration of her violin playing the most contparisons, and we have no hesitation in saying that in connection with these comparisons she Tuesday night accomplished a feat of a most extraordinary value.

VANISHED ART.

(Concluded from page 5.)

So was No. 267 and sold as well. Mrs' O'Hara's "The Jueium," a boat brown on ilght milky blue water against the eternal blue hills, and a sky repeating the light and shade of the water. No. 140 "Late Evening, Quetta" another highly commended and sold picture, displayed a lighlty produced effect, the green of the trees, a captious critic might object to. As fine a picture as any was o 218 a highly Commended gloomy and impressing gorge cold stones in the foreground bold peaks in a mist in the distance with beeting steap mountains in the centre depths. Not far from this was No 32 also highly Commended a bit of Medway by M. Rey de Renault, well-painted but looking cold and the water white, near all the high liguts of the Indian scenes. Another English scene "Unanging pastures" by Stannard, was deservedly highly commended, the sheep responsible for the action in the middle distance being very well drawn' For the best Sketch of Bombay No 191 took the prize K. J Pnaly painted it It is none the worse for the sign-post with "Gamdevi Road" near a realistic street lamp. "Street of Dyers, Calcutta" describes itself frankly as a polychromatic study. It is highly Commended and must have been a delight to the colour artist. Mrs. Baillie took the silver medal for the best landscape in water colours. "A Snow Bridge" the snow is of a many lions sugar-like consistence, the mountains decidedly good.

Of the photos many were excellent, that, taking the silver medal, being undoubtedly the best, while No 367 highly Commended of cattle a man smoking a hookah, and grass was a beautifully managed picture. The work here was nearly all good, finely finished and printed.

On the whole, the artists whose works were hung this year depended lesson paint than on drawing for effect, and the colour was not used wholesale to conceal defects. Distinct progress is to be noted in the work of many of the native artists with a finer conception of the possibilities in a picture. The subjects have been treated with feeling and there is much less of the wooden perspective that marred many attempts in other years. It must be difficult or the hanging Committee to stay their stern judgment at the point where discouragement of budding Art in our willing but inexperienced and almost untaught aspirants would kill hope. As it is the pictures admitted to the walls have a fine proportion of awards allotted to them, dozens having been found for almost every possible grouping of subjects. That is as it should be. When artists arise, gifted and industrious enough to adequately portray the scenes that Bombay and all India offer in profusion, our School of Art walls will be a yearly delight and the Critric will have a pleasing task. Condemnation will not come unbidden to his pen, nor will he have so often to economise the unpalatable truth lest he stifle the timid artist as he expands in the Indian sunshine.

THE CAWNPORE ASTROLOGER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I request the favour of your kindness in publishing the following in your journal at your convenience, as the same answers criticism made on my letter published in your issue of the 9th ultimo.

The points suggested for my consideration and explanation in that criticism are these:—It is suggested that I propoundd Free Will and the Law of causation negativing Free Will in one and the same breath, when I say that beings are not drifting but working out their goal by deliberate and conscious steps, "while holding that beings are what the planetary influences have made," 2ndly, the criticism ascribes to me a statement that because the planets are eternal with beings they will indicate the incidents of the past, of these beings prior to the present life. 3rdly, I am asked to discuses Free Will vs. the law of causation and state my views either in favour of Free Will or the other doctrine and lastly to state how horoscopes differ, if twins are born a minute apart from each other.

Taking the first contention, I fail to see why I cannot say that beings are what the planetary influences have made, while saying that they do not drift but are working out their goal by deliberate and conscious steps. We cannot say that being are drifting, if they have a goal to work out whether under compulsion or under free will, if beings have a goal to reach they have to accomplish the goal under circumstances arising from time to time. Let us now assume that man can control the present and control the future. But past circumstances influencing man's action create the present and circumstances created by man's present action will create the future. But what are these circumstances, if not influences and those, too, external to man? Now let us see how influences operate on man. Do they not operate on his thought and will, and so operating on them produce his action? The action is man's, the thought and will are man's, But the influences are external to man, We can say that man takes a deliberate and conscious action under the influences of circumstances. What I mean when the two statements above-mentioned are placed in juxta position is that man is working out his goal by deliberate and conscious steps which he takes as circumstances suggest and dictate. I maintain that a task is assigned to him in the plan of the creation as pre ordained by the eternal mind. One may deny that there is such a plan in the creation and that man has a task assigned to him therein. This task partly falls in the past, partly inthe present and partly in the future. This task has therefore to be achieved under circumstances past, present and future These circumstances are, according to my shastras, nothing but the planetary influences. These influences are a certain factor, the constitutions of the planets being fixed and their movements being regular and ascertainable. Now the qestion is—whether the planetary influences will not call forth responses from man equally definite and regular. If a man is hungry, he will take food, if a man is thirsty, he will drink. It will be thus seen that what I mean is that planetary influences, affecting man's thought and will in particular and fixed ways, will produce definite results which can be ascertained. One may dispute that these responses are regular or that these influences are pre-ordained, but there is no want of logic in the statements I make The will and thought of man cannot act, independently of influences, and will respond to them in regular and pre-ordained ways. We can say that the will and thought of man are both free and not free They are free because they are so constituted as to respond according to the laws of nature. You cannot think and will the sun otherwise that he strikes you. They are not free in so far as they cannot give out arbitrary responses. My critics seem to me to make the mistake of common people who think that they are other than their will and thought and that they are themselves influences to control their will and thought. This is I presume to say, absurd. Man is will and thought and not independent of will and thought and they lead to action under external influences. We say that given the influences, they operate in a regular and fixed way and produce regular results. My critics seem to say that they will not do so, and here we differ. It will be thus seen that the real question to be discussed is not free will of the law of causation but this one—Do not will and thought give regular and ascertainable responses to influences according to the laws of nature?"

Coming to the 2nd contention, I only regret that my critics can say what they have said. What was said previous to the passage they quote, makes it clear that I mean that beings are what the planets have made. Now one may ask me How can the planets indicate the past of a man, when he does not exist in the past? To controvert this view, I said that beings are eternal with the planets," i. e., they existed in the past and therefore the planets can indicate the past of beings on our supposition that they have made the beings that were and are.

Coming to the third contention of my critics I decline to accept their suggestion to state definitely whether I hold the doctrine of free will or the law of causation excluding free will, for I see no conflict between free will and the law of causation as I hold that influences will call forth corresponding responses and the will of man feels no wrench nor restraint in giving out these responses and hence feels to be free and acting smoothly and voluntarily.

Coming to the last suggestion of our critics, that I should discuss the case of twins born a minute apart, I decline to discuss their case as it is a hypothetical one. They proposed the case of twin sisters known to them. They could not give us the times of their births. They only say that they were born a minute apart. Such a case cannot be satisfactory discussed by us for we are unable to construct the horoscopes of the twin sisters and to show how they differ and unless the horoscopes are framed the results our critics mention cannot be explained.

I can, however, explain to them what difference there will be from an astrological stand point in the same place when two points of time apart by five minutes a minute, a second, a fraction of a second for the matter of that are taken.

It is noteworthy that the very statement of the case proposed to me by my critics goes far enough in my favour to require them to show that there will be no difference in the results produced at the two points of time they take. They admit that there has been an interval of time between the births of the twin sisters. They know that there has been a difference in their fortune. Again the scientific question they propose assumes the interval of a minute. They admit that the relative strenghe of the planets at any particular time is not what it will be a minute later. Naturally this difference between the relative strength points to a difference between the effects. Astrology is not quackery. It is a science whose object is to explain how phenomena are produced by the planets. Our critics' only difficulty is that because the difference between the relative strengths of the planets at the points of time differing by a minute cannot be ascertained with a telescope much less with the naked eye, as trology cannot therefore ascertain the difference. Can it be said that because the difference, cannot be ascertained, therefore there is no difference. The science of astrology may be defective, because unable to state the difference. The horoscopes, it may be said at best, cannot be framed as showing the difference, but our critics will be surprised to find the extreme minuteness with which the minute differences of time our critics mention are taken note of in astrological treatises. Suppose that any particular sign of of the Zodiac is in the ascendant. It will be in one ascendant for three ghatikas and some palas. Now here we have the main effect of the ascendant house Lagna is given. There are twelve divisions of his Lagna houses which are named Navamsa's. These navamsa last for times varying from a minute to 3 or 13 minutes. The Navamsa are again subdivided into Pratinarasas. In these divisions and subdivisions, we have to see whether the principal in fications of the ascendant house of Lagna are in any way modified, accelerated or annihilated. It will be thus seen how minutely the effects of the planets are traced in astrological treatises. Yours &c.

PANDIT RAMNARYEN.
Astrologer and Yogoshastri of Cawnpore.

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.

SEQUEL TO A FIND.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday before Mr. P H. Dastur Issac Muriad, a Jew was charged with stealing a carriage note of the value of Rs. 1,060 belonging to his master Jacob Joosub, a Jew, carrying on business as commission agent. The evidence showed that the complainant missed the note from his cupboard on the 24th February. He made inquiries but found no clue A few days after the received certain information in consequence of which he went to the accused's house and questioned him about the note. The accused made a statement and produced property worth Rs. 550 which he said he had purchased out of the money. It was then ascertained that the accused had found the note at the foot of the staircase and instead of returning it to his master or giving it to the police he kept it for some time and afterwards changed it and used the money as his own. The Magistrate found him guilty of criminal misappropriation and sentenced him to seven months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' INSTITUTION.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

SPEECH BY H. H. THE GAIKWAR.

THE annual distribution of prizes to the successful pupils of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, took place last evening at the Town Hall, H. H. Maharaja Sir Seyajirao, Gaikwar of Baroda, presided and distributed the prizes. There was a very large gathering of ladies and gentlemen. Amongst those present were:—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Bart, the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, the Rev Dr. Mackichan, the Rev. Father Dreckmann, Mr. D. E. Wacha, the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Hon. Mr D. R. Chichgar, Mr. Cursetjee Manockjee Cursetjee, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Mr. Jehanghir Dossabhoy Framji; Mr. Dhamsey Morarji Goculdas Mr Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal, Mr Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, Nawabzada Nasrulla Khan, Mr J M Framji Patel, Mr. Framjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr K K Cama, Mr Rustam K R Cama, and others.

The proceedings opened with a prologue by Miss Emily, C M Cursetjee, welcoming his Highness. Mr. M B Colah, Honorary Secretary, then read the report, which has been already published.

An interesting programme of recitations, music and drill was then gone through.

THE MAHARAJA'S SPEECH.

His Highness, who rose amid cheers, next addressed the meeting. He said: I need scarcely say that it has given me great pleasure to come here to day and to distribute the prizes, You all, I think, know my interest in educational problems and my opinion both of the urgent necessity and high value of education in India to-day. Those problems, I need scarcely remind you, are not only varied and particularly difficult on that account, but press upon us every day with renewed insistence, in every field of life economic, social and political. And their principal difficulty is that they have not yet been fully faced, that the solutions meet only half the difficulty, for education in India to-day deals practically only with the male half of the people. Despite many efforts well intentioned and loyally made the great problem of female education has not been properly taken up, Its importance has not even been generally recognised. The new ideas which our young men acquire at college have an almost hopeless battle to wage with a dead weight of custom and ignorance which argument cannot confute but which none the less wields a tremendous social power. It is wonderful that they have achieved so much when we remember how small a chance they have of spreading owing to the neglect of female education. The principal danger of this neglect appears to me its effect on the intellectual, social and national life of India, In the first place it neutralises to a very large extent the education which our young men receive, and to which we have to look for a brighter future. India does not send her young men to school and college solely in order that they may get Government appointments. She has a right to demand a greater harvest from the seed which is sown there one which shall make her stronger and richer. That she does not is I think very largely due to the enormous contrast between the education and surroundings of after life, between the ideals both public and private to which education points and the fact of life as it has to be lived. Compare India with Europe or America in this respect. There you will find a very much larger area in which ideas can spread and do spread, You will find women as much interested in the great questions of the day as men able to discuss them and anxious to take their share in solving them. And the result is that Western civilization is at least progressive, it is at least ready to see what changes are necessary and to make an effort to carry them out. It is this progressive spirit which must animate our Indian women that they may play their part and leave an easier task for the next generation. The greatest difference in Eastern and Western conditions is our lack of real social life. This is both cause and effect of defective education or education is not a reality without some interchange of ideas. On the other hand until our women are more educated we shall not break through their splendid isolation, an isolation which we cannot too strongly condemn if we find it retarding the mental and physical development of our women. Meanwhile our lack of social life is a great deficiency. It robs us of some of the strongest bonds of national union for it accentuates all petty caste restrictions It is also intensely narrowing, for we meet our neighbours too much on a business or official footing or on the other hand our home interests are too purely domestic. It is this gap between the details of the household and our work which our women can help us to bridge over. It is this widening of interests at which we have to aim, the broadening of women's views on life in every respect so that she may be the better fit to order her own household, to look after her children, to make her home more beautiful and attractive, to widen out the interests which surround the home until they can include her neighbours, so that social life may become a reality and so stretch out to a national life to a part in the questions which affect the community as a whole and so enable the woman to bear her full share in the development of the race and the future of India. I would even allow the New Woman however shocking the heresy may sound, to find her own level and to prove for herself the reality of the claims she has made for equality. (Applause). We need women to play a stronger part in our national life for many reasons and I would venture to remind you that under the more strenuous conditions of Indian Society which prevailed not so very long ago, our women took a larger and more active part in our national life. In the disintegrating conditions of our present society they are not playing that part. And there is another point to which I wish just to call your attention I do not think our present society exerts sufficient influence on public and private morality. I fear that we judge a man too much by his adherence to customs and forms, and too little by his real character. It is women's influence which we need, to help us to build up a strong public opinion on these matters, an opinion which will work towards a higher standard of social party. I do not think we shall be able to insist on one method to attain these ends nor do I recommend that we should hastily adopt European methods because they are successful in Europe. I do not believe that all our old customs can be entirely valueless; nor on the other hand are they valuable merely because they are old. But we need some touch-stone to apply to them to show us which is gold and which the dross of ignorant superstition which has gathered round them. Such a touch-stone education must supply. We have to find a standard of practical utility which will guide us safely between a foolish imitation and servile attachment to custom. And this is a standard which is equally useful from another point of view, for though the variety of customs is endless, it can be applied to all. In some respects I think, the Parsis are peculiarly fortunate and one may look to them to give India a lead in the formation of a vivid social life. Theirs is one of the most adaptable and intelligent communities in India and being mainly gathered around a great city, approximates more to European conditions. As a result we have this highly encouraging example of the Alexandra Institution which appears to me a most cheering sign of the progress in female education to which I look forward. I wish I could point to equally encouraging signs among Hindus or Mahomedans and see as much social life as the Parsi community is showing to-day. But I believe there is a very general interest in every community which has only to be stirred into activity to give us a female education which augurs well for the future of India (Applause).

VOTE OF THANKS.

Prizes having been distributed to the successful pupils

Mr C M Cursetji proposed a hearty vote of thanks to his Highness for presiding and distributing the prizes. He said this was an occasion which marked an epoch not only in the annuls of this institution, but also in the history of the female education in India, for it was a well-known fact that his Highness had thoroughly identified himself with the cause of female education. (Hear, hear). This was, he said, a cause of general progress all along the line and the presence of his Highness that evening must give a telling impetus to that cause. His Highness had descended from a long line of Princes who had distinguished themselves long ago in the field of battle. Their activities were principally directed towards the extension of their principality. Now, the times were changed, and though there was no occasion for the present ruler of Baroda to fight for his territory or to extend it, he had achieved something better than that. (Hear hear.) He had made use of his high position, and of the opportunities which such position gave him for the benefit of his people His Highness was gifted with skill and knowledge, and above all pluck and a spirit of perseverance, and qualities which went a great way in the making of a successful ruler. In short, he was a ruler of whom, he thought the whole of India might well be proud. (Applause).

His Highness in replying said it was not at all an easy task to make a reply when such laudations and praises were showered upon a person, particularly when he knew that he was not entitled to them. But he thought such praises might well serve as a standard in which his countrymen expected him to live. Whether the Indians were princes or citizens, whether they were subjects of Native States or were British subjects the interest of all was one and the same. Their aims in life, their aspirations and their ambition was one and the same and that was their progress, their advancement, and their rise, both political, social and economical. He did not refer to any political propaganda when he said this, but he thought such a desire should exist in every well-intentioned and well-regulated society. He thought the British was so imbued with the highest of sentiments that it would be sorry if after a rule of so many centuries found that it had not been able to create such aspirations in them. The task which lay before them as a nation was a huge one and required capacity and combination; not only as individuals, but as a nation; and unless they extinguished their selfishness, forgot their isolation and put aside their class feelings, they could not hope to rise to the level of the other civilised nations of the world. Western knowledge taught them that those were essential conditions for their prosperity and civilization, and he thought if they achieved them nobody would be more proud of those achievements than the British Government itself which was striving to advance them as much as they could. (Applause).

The proceedings then concluded.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN CALCUTTA.

LOSS OF LIFE.

Close upon one o'clock on Monday morning Bellaghatta was the scene of a disastrous bustee fire, resulting not only in hundreds of villagers being rendered destitute and homeless but in the loss of several lives. During the thick of the Mohurrum torchlight processions in Calcutta and the suburbs, the fire occured in a hut situated in a very large bustee in the Bellaghatta Section of the town. The bustee, it is said, contained upwards of 1,000 huts of all sizes, closely banded together, and intersected with narrow pathways. Nearly all the huts were constructed with roofs of "Golpatta" which is of a highly inflammable character. All of a sudden one of these huts, caught fire, which helped by a strong breeze prevailing at the time, rapidly spread from hut to hut till the entire bustee was ablaze. The fire engine from Palmer's Bridge arrived on the scene shortly after the outbreak, but the local Fire Brigade Staff finding a gigantic task before them and one which they themselves could not cope with, in a successful manner, telephoned for assistance to the Central Fire Station in Lall Bazar. In a few minutes the Calcutta Fire Brigade in charge of Mr. Holmes, acting Chief Engineer, with a powerful fire engine, proceeded to the scene. On arrival there the Brigade found themselves confronted with a conflagrations not only of great and trying proportions, but for the want of a proper water supply, extremely difficult to tackle to say nothing of there being no proper roadway. The effected bustee was about a mile and a half beyond the Bellaghatta Canal which under the circumstances was regarded as beside the question. There were no other means of water supply beyond a tank situated about the centre of the affected bustee and this tank was found for a time to be inaccessible owing to its being practically surrounded with the fire. Fully half an-hour if not more, elapsed, before the Fire Brigade could get access to the bustee tank. Men, women and children found themselves hurried out of their homes into the open, and witnessed all their personal effects and properties being reduced to ashes. Their cries were most pitiable, on finding that all their belongings had been destroyed. The Fire Brigade worked all through with commendable zeal, but the fire eventually burned itself out; all the huts in the bustee being completely wrecked. This was not all, for it was reported that several lives were lost in the flames. Three human bodies were found lying among the cinderad remains of the huts and it is suspected more persons have lost their lives.

STREET-WATERING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR—The hot weather is upon us and so are its voluminous clouds of dust. There is no escape from them at any hour of the day. If the Municipality, 'more suo' cannot decide to Westrumite the roads—that method having been proved by lengthened experiment to be a complete success.—Can they not allow the Municipal watering pipes to play in our business streets at business hours? Every hard working individual in the Fort offices and shops is blinded and choked all through the day, his tables and books are covered deep in the gritty sand that our hot weather breezes raise to the topmost storey of every house and yet he bears it all without dynamiting the Municipality who so ill regulate the watering of the roads, that the dust is never laid at the right hour. It is surely necessary to water the roads at more frequent intervals in the hot weather than in the cold, but no attempt whatsoever is made to do so. Iron-bound convention vetos any arrangement that would conduce to the comfort of the citizens for whose benefit, when all is said, the Corporation are supposed to exist. The money now spent on watering is as good as wasted for it is not effectual. I am very much inclined to think that the money spent in making the Tansa Dam was wasted, for we are not one bit better off in the matter of water. We pay more and get less.

I RY AS DUST.

"ELIJAH, THE RESTORER."

THE ZIONITE SERVICES.

A LIVELY SCENE.

THE "Prophet" Dowie accused the American reporter, who described the rowdy scenes at his meetings in New York, of being liars. It is to be presumed that he holds the same opinion of the Australian reporters who have been describing his meetings in Melbourne. "The Melbourne Age" of March 4th gives the following account of one of these meetings Services were again conducted by Mr. Dowie at the Zion Tabernacle, Swanston-street, yesterday morning and afternoon. Outside the entrance a couple of constables were on duty as usual but they had little to do beyond "moving on" the few stragglers who at intervals blocked the footway. The attendance in the tabernacle was larger than on any previous day, and just prior to the midday prayer meeting an incident occurred which caused considerable excitement amongst the audience. The "Prophet" was as usual speaking discursively and suddenly burst out into a bitter tirade against ministers of the Methodist denomination. He was evidently greatly chagrined at the fact that reports of the previous day's proceedings had appeared in the press, notwithstanding the elaborate precautions taken to keep out strangers and those likely to agree with his views. But the "Prophet" fell into the error of blaming a minister of the Methodist persuasion for supplying all the reports.

"All Methodist parsons are liars. "The worst liar in America is a Methodist parson. If, in future, I find any Methodist parsons coming to any of my meetings, I shall have them put out."

At this juncture a gentleman in the garb of a Methodist minister rose in the midst of the audience, and quietly remarked: "Pardon me, what did you say about Methodist ministers?"

Walking to the edge of the platform, and pointing his finger at the clergyman Mr. Dowie fairly screeched out, "Who are you that dares to interrupt me? I suppose you are a Methodist parson, and that you have come here to interrupt my meeting?"

The clergyman replied, "I am a Methodist minister, and had no intention of interrupting the meeting until you said that you would have all Methodist parsons kicked out."

The Prophet" exclaimed that he had not said anything of the kind, and threatened to have the clergyman expelled, but the clergyman defied him to carry out his threat.

"You came here for the purpose of creating a disturbance," yelled Mr. Dowie, "and I said that if I found any Methodist parsons coming here I had a mind to keep them out."

"I thought you said you would kick them out," remarked the clergyman.

Several ushers here gathered around the minister and after a few more heated remarks he resumed his seat.

The trouble was renewed at a later stage when one of the ushers reported to his chief that the Methodist minister was taking notes.

"He's reporting for his friend Fitchett," exclaimed Mr. Dowie. "Let me tell him that reporters are not allowed in this meeting. It is those Methodist parsons who have turned reporters. Put him out."

An usher here informed Mr. Dowie that the clergyman was asking them for their names.

"Will you keep quiet?" roared Mr. Dowie.

The Clergyman (hotly) I will keep quiet if my denomination is not insulted.

"I will insult the Methodist parsons whenever I feel in lined," yelled the Prophet."

A burst of applause from a band of Zionites near the stage followed this exclamation and Mr. Dowie fuming with rage, paced up and down the platform.

Several ladies rose to leave the hall, and as they passed the clergyman they shook hands with him and passed approving remarks.

Mr. Dowie explained, "There they go. Let the Methodists go. I will continue my address when they have left."

As the audience descended the staircase after the service one of the officers rushed up to the Methodist minister, and threatened to have him thrown out. There was considerable commotion near the entrance and on a word from the doorkeepers the two constables rushed in. The clergyman was then violently hustled out in the street by a men of the ushers. As he was walking away several of these present sympathised with him on the rough treatment he had received.

THE GUJERAT TALUKDARS.

GOVERNMENT'S RELIEF MEASURES.

A Press Note issued by the Revenue Department of the Government of Bombay, states:—In December 1902, Mr. L. Robertson, I. C. S., was placed on special duty for the purpose of inquiring and making recommendations as to the form and measure of relief which could properly be given to the talukdars of the Ahmedabad District. Mr. Robertson's report on the subject has been received and this Note contains the orders of Government on it.

A LAND VALUATION.

As regards the principle on which the demand should be determined, the conclusion that Government have come to is that a proper valuation of the land is essential for a just determination of the liability of the Talukdars and that a survey assessment cannot be dispensed with. But the present assessment is not such a valuation, and such a valuation should now be made. The Director of Land Records and Agriculture should be requested to prepare proposals for carrying out this task, including an estimate of the cost. It will not be possible to revise jamas in accordance with such valuation until the close of the term of the existing settlements, and there is therefore no urgency, but the work should as far as possible be done while there are still in the service men acquainted with the methods of the late Revenue Survey Department. It will not be expedient to determine the precise manner in which further demands should be fixed until the detailed survey and classification of the talukdari lands in one taluka are completed but Government consider that although a proper appraisement of the land should be the main basis of the demand, account should also be taken of such authentic information regarding rents as is procurable. There is a generally accepted theory that about half a landlord, rental is a fair and moderate Government demand and these talukdars have historic claims to as liberal treatment as landlords in other parts of India. But if the assessment is as low as it should be even the full amount of it should not be half a proper rental.

EXTENT OF GOVERNMENT DEMAND.

Unless however circumstances materially change, Government are of opinion that there should not be included in the demand and claim on account of land which has for some time been lying uncultivated. Such land as requires occasional fallows should be assessed with reference to that fact. As large areas of talukdari land are waste and cannot be brought under cultivation without considerable expense, the Governor in Council considers that it will be to the public benefit to allow to a talukdar during the currency of a settlement the full profit of any land he can get brought under the plough within the term of the settlement. Such liberality is more likely to be an incentive to enterprise than the method hitherto followed of making the talukdar responsible for a portion of the assessment of land lying permanently waste.

RELATIONS OF LANDLORD AND TENANT.

Government accept the view of Mr. Robertson that there are not yet grounds for authoritative interference with the relations between landlord and tenant. It is recognized, as it was recognized by the Government and the Secretary of State 40 years ago, that it would be to the advantage of both landlord and tenant to have rents fixed in cash, that the system of crop sharers is fatal to any chance of improvement of the land, and that the backward condition of the talukdari villages is probably due largely to the fact that the tenants do not get the full fruit of any special labour. But it has been continuously represented that both talukdars and tenants are satisfied with the present arrangement, and the Governor in Council does not think that it would be justifiable to force on them a change, even if there were a certainty of its being ultimately beneficial. Although the tenants are held to have the status merely of tenants, at will, they generally hold continuously and pay rents according to customary recorded rates. Sir James Peile said in 1878 that, they have made no claim similar under no hardship, and are as slow to believe in fixed rents as the landlords, and he has expressed the view that it would be most inexpedient to make the question of tenant right. That has practically been the view of all officers who have held the post of Talukdari Settlement Officer. It may hereafter be necessary in the public interest to regulate authoritatively the relation between talukdars and their tenants and to give legislative recognition to prescriptive claims and the survey assessment will be a useful instrument for the purpose But Government would not be justified in interfering beforeinterference is desired by those concerned.

A REMISSION OF TAXATION.

Government agree that for the remainder of the terms of settlement the jamas proposed by Mr. Robertson with the necessary reduction for ten years on account of famine should be held to be the demand. This results in a remission of taxation of Rs. 8,551 or 22½ per cent. during the ten years and a remission of Rs. 48,251 or 12½ per cent for the remainder of the existing settlements. It has already been directed that the reduced jamas should be levied in the current year and if necessary that outstanding arrears of the past year should be modified in accordance with them. The jamas suggested are manifestly moderate and for the present studious moderation is needed. They may therefore be accepted until new settlements based on a proper valuation of lands are introduced.

As the existing survey assessment has to be discarded for the purpose of determining the demand on account of land revenue it cannot consistently be made the basis of the local fund cess, and for the present there appears to be no reasonable alternative to fixing the cess in proportion to the jamas, pending the settlement of alienations it is not practicable to recover anything on account of the fund from persons in the villages other than the talukdars. When a proper survey assessment is fixed it will be in accordance with section 6 of Bombay Act III of 1869 and reasonable to levy a full sixteenth of it for the Local Fund.

As regards elasticity of collection the existing rules give large discretion the Commissioner and the Collectors. If in any cases the talukdars are exempt on some special ground, pressed for their dues before they have had time to realize their share of the crops the intention of the rules is not carried out, and care should be taken that it is carried out in future.

A SURVEY AND A RECORD OF RIGHTS.

Even if a detailed survey were not needed for a determination of the demand, it would not be possible without it to frame in any satisfactory manner the settlement register required by section 5 of Bombay Act VI of 1888 while such a register is essential for proper administration. Such mistakes as appear to have been made in recording areas of waste are clearly due to the absence of a detailed survey, nor without such a survey could questions about shares be properly settled, nor could there be in future kept any proper record of cultivation. The register should be prepared under the supervision of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture simultaneously with the survey. It will consists a record of rights. It has been directed that for the present the Record of Rights Act should not be extended to talukdari villages, but if the Director of Land Records and Agriculture finds that such extension would facilitate the preparation of the register, it will be ordered. In these circumstances Government do not consider any amendment of the Gujarat Talukdars' Act for the purpose of giving the Talukdari Settlement Officer increased powers of deciding questions of title to be necessary. Entries in the record should have the same validity as evidence of title in talukdari villages as elsewhere. Everything which is legitimate should be done to discourage litigation, but Government do not consider it legitimate to transfer to an executive officer any of the powers which Courts are established to exercise.

COMING LEGISLATION.

It will be best to consider in connection with the Court of Wards Bill details of the legislation which should be undertaken both for the facilitation of a debt settlement and for further protection of the Talukdars. It has already been decided not to revive Bombay Act VI of 1882 and that decision should be adhered to. There is little or no justification for taking over the management of estates without the consent of the holders except in cases which have been specified in the Bill above referred to. Government agree however that when an undivided estate is in possession of sharers an agreement of the majority or of those holding a major share of interest or of the sharer entitled under the law to manage the estate should suffice. It is not right that a measure of benefit to the estate should be frustrated by the obstinacy of one or more whose interest in the estate is comparatively small. A provision to prevent the owners of estates from incurring fresh debts while the estates are under management is essential to make any efforts to relieve them from embarrassment generally successful, and it is hoped that such a provision will be enacted in time to be of use in cases in which management is at once assumed under section 28 of Bombay Act VI of 1888. It is also proposed to be provided in a Court of Wards Act that on the death of a ward the management may be continued until the estate is freed from liabilities.

Government are not in favour of the amendment of section 31 of Bombay Act VI of 1888 suggested by Mr Robertson. They have little doubt that any attempt to put talukdars under a disability to hypothecate even their own income would defeat itself and be injurious to them. If a man is determined to borrow and can find another willing to lend, no legislation can prevent the transaction but if it makes the risk enormous it will also make the terms ruinous. A talukdar who had no security whatever to offer would do without hope or chance of improvement.

Nor does it appear that it would be justifiable to make a distinction between creditors according as they belong to the talukdar class or not. The grounds for endeavouring to maintain talukdars in possession of their own estates do not extend to the grant to them of special facilities for obtaining interests in other estates. The suppression that talukdar mortgagees would be more lenient than other mortgagees appears to be based on no experience and is not supported by experience in somewhat similar cases.

Government agree however that the intention of section 31 should be made operative and that the Collector or Talukdari Settlement Officer should have the power of ejecting any person who is in possession through an invalid sale or mortgage. Section 79 A of the Land Revenue Code appear to apply only to possession which has become wrongful under the provisions of that Act, but it clearly should be applicable to any wrongful possession. They also think that the law should be made adequate, if it is not so already to prevent attachments under a money decree and liability of successors for a mortgage of usufruct by a talukdar.

A COURT OF WARDS BILL.

The Governor in Council doubts whether there is need for any of the other amendments of the law referred to by Mr. Robertson. Malgumasis have undoubtedly a good claim to be treated as talukdars but if the Court of Wards Bill is passed, nothing more will probably be needed for their protection. He does not think the suggestion to prevent registration of a deed concerning Talukdari lands unless the written consent of the Talukdari Settlement Officer is produced should be adopted. Registrars are concerned only with the fact of execution and not with the validity of the documents and should have no special concern with the Talukdari Settlement Officer. The executive order giving the Talukdari Settlement Officer the powers of the Collector appears to be quite sufficient. Nor does he think that in regard to partition any more than in regard to the settlement register the powers of the Talukdari Settlement Officer in investigating questions of title should be increased.

It seems doubtful whether there is adequate reason for providing a special school for the sons of talukdars, but it is important that they should have an opportunity of getting the education which is best suited for the work they should do. The best chance of permanent improvement of the class lies in such education of the young. The question should be referred to the Director of Public Instruction through the Educational Department.

As much attention should be paid to the repairs of tanks and bundhs in talukdari as in other villages. It seems reasonable that at least half the cost should be generally borne by the talukdars especially as for the term of the settlement they will get the full value of the higher rentals paid on this account, but such case should be reported on and will be considered separately.

The orders in this case should be applied as far as they may be applicable to the holdings of talukdars and persons of similar status in other districts as well as in Ahmedabad. It is hoped that any proposals deemed necessary can be prepared by the Talukdari Settlement Officer or sub-divisional officers, but if it appears that assistance is needed a representation to that effect may be made.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 30TH MARCH.

SUMMARY

Pressure has fallen almost everywhere the fall having been brisk at Akola, Nagpur Raipur, Jubbulpore, Saugor, Nasmuch Karachi and Allahabad. The barometer is below normal at Bombay and to the south of Lat. 18° and in slight excess to the north.

Winds are south westerly to north-westerly in the Punjab, United Provinces and in Gujarat while calms and variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been strong at Dwarka and moderate to fresh at Karachi, Bombay, Bangalore and Negapatam.

Temperature—The variations of both the day and night temperatures are generally small. The maximum varied from 102° at Dwarka and the minimum from 79° at Go

WRITERS AND READERS.

SCENE: Somewhere in South Central Africa. Time: About fifty and twenty years ago. On the ground lies a man a white man. Over him kneels a wounded furious elephant. Indeed it seems almost that the brute kneels on him. And undoubtedly its intention was to crush the life out of its victim, after having charged and thrown him from his horse. But in its squealing rage the elephant overshot the mark and the hunter lies partly beneath and partly behind the elephant's knees, in desperate situation; but the white man (we know) loses his nerve. Slowly painfully —for the [illegible] snake-like—he twists and writes until he is [illegible] like a maddened mountain. A gun for cover [illegible] is safe. That was only one of Mr. Frederick Courteney Selous's many miraculous escapes from accident and violent death during his thirty years or so of [illegible] hunting, exploring and collecting in South Africa.

What a contrast between his life then and his life now! For [illegible] the weird, miasma-hung swamp, the [illegible] and impenetrable forest, the smiling [illegible] and [illegible] hills. For [illegible] Kaffir kraal, or often [illegible], a charming English country home. For the companionship and of the active, [illegible] faces, a sweet-faced English wife and [illegible] frolicsome youngsters. Yet it may be that [illegible] the great shikari's veins, and that he longs to be on trek again. But it is extremely unlikely that Mr. Selous will ever revisit South Africa. Mrs. Selous has a horror of the country. And no wonder. She was living on a lonely farm near the Matoppo Hills when the Matabele rebelled against Chartered Company rule in 1896, and had some days of terrible anxiety. So now Mr. Selous's hunting is confined to Austria, Switzerland and Scottish Highlands.

At Worplesdon, Surrey, where Mr. Selous now lives, he has established his museum, to which the casual visitor and the villagers have free access. A wonderful collection this, comprising as it does, specimens of all, or nearly all, South African game, ranging from the lion to the tiniest of buck, and there a moose and carribou from North America, the ibex and chamois from Transylvania, deer from Asia Minor, cape cariboo and white hares from Scotland, [illegible] nosing of a splendid, if creepy-looking, assortment of savage arms. But, if one may say so, Mr. Selous does not make a good cicerone. You point to a lion's [illegible] or to a gigantic bison's head, and suggest that [illegible] may hang a tale. Oh yes, that fellow gave me some trouble," is the most that you will get out of your host. Talk about himself or his adventures, Mr. Selous simply will not.

If wishful to learn something of his career as hunter, you must turn to his books. It was in 1851 that "A Hunter's Wanderings in Africa" appeared and aroused extraordinary interest in its author. This simple, yet thrilling narrative, appealed strongly to the sport-loving British public and equally strongly to the more limited classes of geographers and naturalists. For be it understood that if for many years Mr. Selous lived by his rifle, he was, and is, first and foremost an ardent naturalist.

Mr. Rider Haggard is usually credited with having [illegible] Allan Quatermain on Mr. Selous. And although the two men had not met when King Solomon's Mines was written, there can be no doubt but that Mr. Haggard, then in Natal, heard much from white men and natives of the deeds and character of the lonely hunter in the interior, and that he drew upon this information. All an Quatermain's qualities of quiet, religion, bravery, modesty, sagacity, and woodcraft are all Mr. Selous's, and physically too, the resemblance is marked, if Mr. Secus is a taller and bigger-boned man than the grey-eyed, grey-bearded, half-Zulu Macumazhan.

Two of Mr. Lecky posts of honour have now been filled by successors. The French Academy of Moral Sciences has appointed Mr. James Bryce to succeed him; and the trusteeship of the National Portrait Gallery has passed to Sirs William Anson.

A little while ago Mrs. Atherton gave us biography—the Life of Hamilton—in the guise of a novel. Her new novel, the Rulers of Kings, announced by Messrs. Macmillan, is according to the preliminary description of it, to do something yet more questionable. It is to be a contemporary historical romance, blending imaginary persons with real. For example we are to have the real Kaiser Wilhelm, the Emperor of Austria, and Archduke Rudolf; but Mrs. Atherton has invented an imaginary daughter for the Emperor Austria, who is to serve for heroine. The circumstances in which these real Emperors are to play their parts will be fictitious, and the hero, oddly enough is an American while the action turns on the Hungarian [illegible]. Has Mrs. Atherton consulted Mr. [illegible], who is to [illegible] all the secrets of [illegible] of Europe [illegible] know how to treat [illegible]

Canon Beeching had an interesting article lately in the "Pilot" on Mr. Thomas Hardy's lyrical verses which seemed to me to make the true point about his genius. The gifts which have made Mr. Hardy one of the great imaginative artists of our time are his gifts of temperament and atmosphere. Mr. Hardy himself and some of his critics show a mistaken tendency to lay stress on his philosophy. But Mr. Hardy's genius is essentially that of the artist, and not that of the thinker. Others lay stress on his realism. But the Wessex of Mr. Hardy's novels is essentially Mr. Hardy's Wessex. It is, as some critics are fond of telling us all art is, Nature seen through a temperament, and a temperament exercising a very potent influence. Canon Beeching has evidently been vexed by Mr. Hardy's anti-clericalism. That, however, if a weak point, is comparatively a small point.

Among a set of test questions put by Mr. Lang As the Sign of the Shipone is, Who shot the Red Fox This question he himself answers (or rather would answer, were he not bound to secrecy) in another magazine—Lo., in No. 3 of the Historical Mysteries In the March Cornhill. The question is one that will interest more readers than perhaps are generally interested in historical mysteries, for this is. The Case of Allan Breck, made familiar to thousands by Stevenson's [illegible] and Carrions Mr. Lang's [illegible] is fascinating. The secret [illegible] is known to an inner Celtic circle but the Celt would not [illegible] writing these tales. He himself is in the secret and may not tell. He had the secret from two sources and the gist of it is that Allan Breck was concerned in the murder but was not alone in it, which Mr. Lang admits one can gather from the report might of the trial. Short of altogether satisfying curiosity Mr. Lang's treatment of the problem is all that one could expect.

Messrs. Macmillan are completing their most serviceable edition of Dickens as the copyrights fall in and a volume has just been added containing "Great Expectations" and "Hard Times." A chief recommendation of the edition has been the series of biographical introductions by Charles Dickens the younger, and the publishers had wisely taken the precaution before his death to have these introductions written ready for the novels then copyright. Mr. Dickens reminds us in the present introduction that "Great Expectations" is one of the novels on which a "happy ending" was foisted by outside advice. One may understand perhaps, Mr. Kipling yielding to the American editor, for after all the editor is lord in his own house. One may even understand George Eliot yielding to Lewes's suggestion that he should marry Adam Bede to Dinah, because Lewes was in sense the "onlie begetter" of George Eliot's novels. But it does seem strange that Dickens should patch his conclusion to satisfy Bulwer Litton however much he may have been pleased by his fellow-novelist's enthusiasm for [illegible]

Mr. Dickens, junior, also quotes—and it was worth quoting—the happy ending provided by a stage version of Hard Times:—

Louisa: Mr. Bounderby, I will now cheerfully accompany you back to the home you have provided for me and must insist upon it that you allow your good mother to supply the place of Mrs. Sparsit.

Bounderby: Well said, Louisa and that this may prove a week of happiness and rejoicing, I suspend work at the factory for seven days.

Omnes Huzza!

Bounderby: But I will pay full wages during all the time to every man, woman, and child, and my wife Louisa shall distribute amongst you all £200 to be spent in providing you with a few necessaries and comforts in these Hard Times.

Omnes Huzza! Huzza!

(Picture to end. Music. Curtain.)

Certainly, as Mr. Dickens naturally comments, Mr. Box Cooper was a bold man, even among adapters.

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Trains leave the Victoria Terminus at 1-30, 5-50 and 6-5 a.m. local time) and Byculla 12 minutes later.

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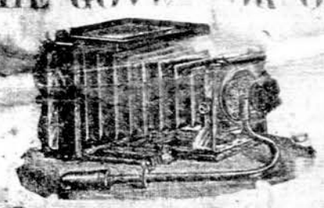
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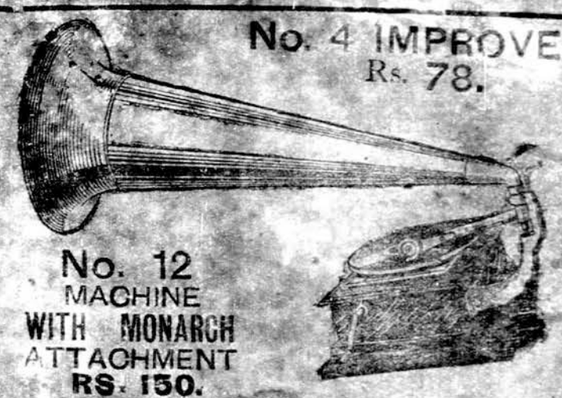

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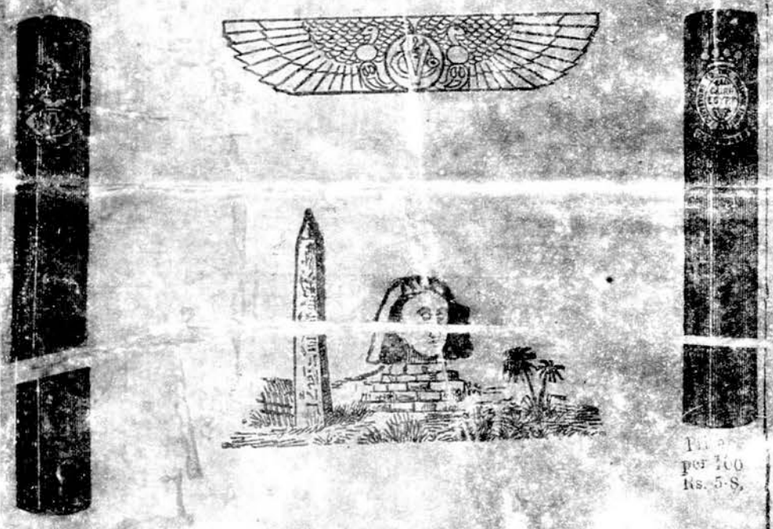

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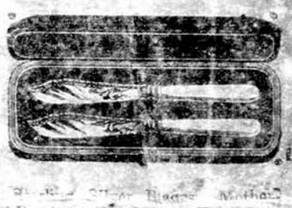

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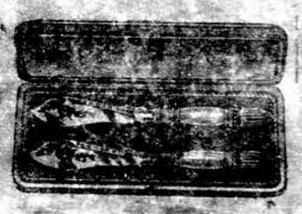

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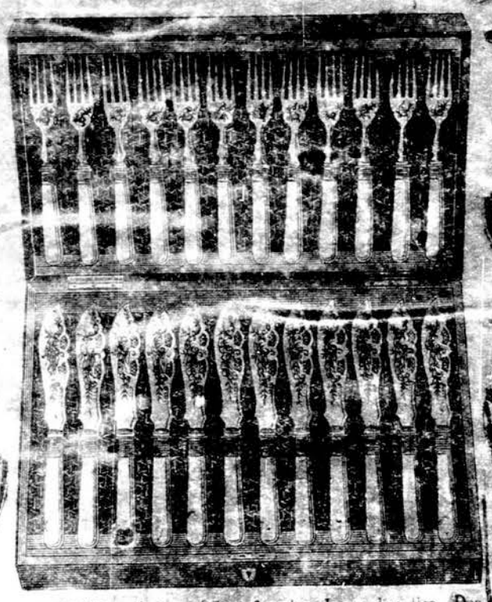

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